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## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<b>(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> :</b> <b>C07H 21/00, A61K 31/70, C12Q 1/68</b>	<b>A1</b>	<b>(11) International Publication Number:</b> <b>WO 95/20597</b> <b>(43) International Publication Date:</b> 3 August 1995 (03.08.95)
<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/EP95/00156 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 17 January 1995 (17.01.95) <b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 9401446.1 26 January 1994 (26.01.94) GB 9412526.7 22 June 1994 (22.06.94) GB <b>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US):</b> CIBA-GEIGY AG [CH/CH]; Klybeckstrasse 141, CH-4002 Basle (CH). <b>(72) Inventors; and</b> <b>(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only):</b> DE MESMAEKER, Alain [BE/CH]; Ueligasse 31, CH-4447 Känerkinden (CH). WALDNER, Adrian [CH/CH]; Holeeweg 39, CH-4123 Allschwil (CH). LEBRETON, Jacques [FR/FR]; Bâtiment E1, 89, chemin Joseph-Aiguier, F-13009 Marseille (FR). BEVIERRE, Marc-Olivier [FR/FR]; 14, rue de Delle, F-68200 Mulhouse (FR). LESUEUR, Cathérine [FR/CH]; Rigistrasse 2, CH-8006 Zurich (CH). <b>(74) Common Representative:</b> CIBA-GEIGY AG; Patentabteilung, Klybeckstrasse 141, CH-4002 Basle (CH).	<b>(81) Designated States:</b> AM, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, EE, FI, GE, HU, JP, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LV, MD, MG, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG), ARIPO patent (KE, MW, SD, SZ).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>	
<b>(54) Title:</b> MODIFIED OLIGONUCLEOTIDES		
<b>(57) Abstract</b>		
<p>Oligonucleotides of the formula (I): 5'-(U)<sub>n</sub>-3' in which U is an identical or different radical of a natural or a synthetic nucleoside and n is a number from 2 to 200 comprising at least one structural unit of two consecutive nucleosides wherein one of the nucleotides is substituted in the 2'-position or wherein the nucleotides are substituted differently in their 2'-position, and wherein the backbone is modified.</p>		

Applicants: Arlindo L. Castelhana, et al.  
Serial No.: 09/728,616  
Filed: December 1, 2000  
Exhibit 15

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### Modified oligonucleotides

The present invention relates to modified oligonucleotides comprising at least one nucleotide dimer with a modified backbone, to the modified nucleotide dimers, processes for the preparation of the modified oligonucleotides or the nucleotide dimers, the use of the modified oligonucleotides or the nucleotide dimers and pharmaceutical preparations containing the modified oligonucleotides.

Nucleosides and oligonucleotides have acquired wide interest as antiviral active ingredients or because of their capability to interact with nucleic acids ("antisense" oligonucleotides) and the biological activity associated therewith, see, for example, Uhlmann, E., Peyman, A., Chemical Reviews 90:543-584 (1990). To provide nucleosides having novel properties or to improve the interaction of antisense oligonucleotides with natural nucleic acids and their stability to nucleases, the sugar radicals of nucleosides (or the nucleotide units in oligonucleotides) or the internucleotide phosphate bond in oligonucleotides have been modified in very different ways, see, for example, Marquez, V.E., Lim M-I., Medicinal Research Reviews 6:1-40 (1986), Hélène, C., Toulmé, J.J., Biochimica et Biophysica Acta 1049:99-125 (1990), Englisch, U., Gauss, D.H., Angewandte Chemie 103:629-646 (1991), Matteucci, M.D., Bischofberger, N., Annual Reports in Medicinal Chemistry 26:287-296 (1991) and WO 91/06556.

In WO 92/20823 backbone modified oligonucleotide analogs are disclosed wherein the phosphodiester inter-sugar linkages found in wild type oligomers are replaced with four atom linking groups and identical 2'-substituents. WO 92/05186 discloses modified oligonucleotides wherein the phosphodiester linkages are replaced by a two to four atom long internucleoside linkage wherein at least one of the atoms is nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur and wherein the substituents in 2'-position may be different. Exemplified are linkages wherein the hetero atom is in 3'-position of the sugar and dimers wherein both nucleosides are unsubstituted.

The hybridization characteristics with DNA/RNA and the resistance to nucleases of the so modified oligonucleotides are, however, not satisfying.

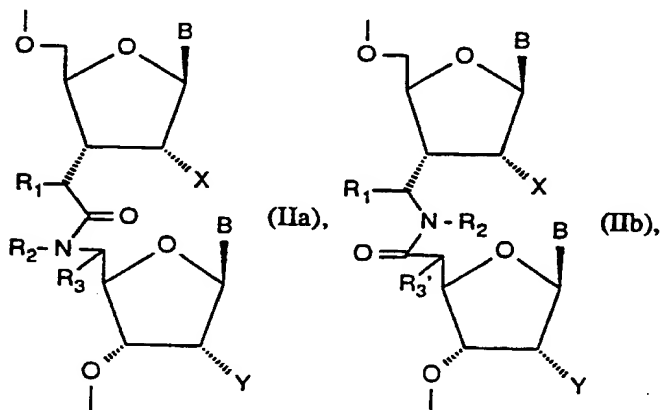
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Surprisingly it was found that oligonucleotides which are highly resistant to nucleases and capable of strong hybridization to target RNA or DNA can be obtained by incorporating into the oligonucleotides nucleotide dimers wherein only one of the two 2'-positions is substituted or wherein the 2'-positions are substituted differently, and wherein the phosphodiester linkage is formed by a four membered amide or butylene group.

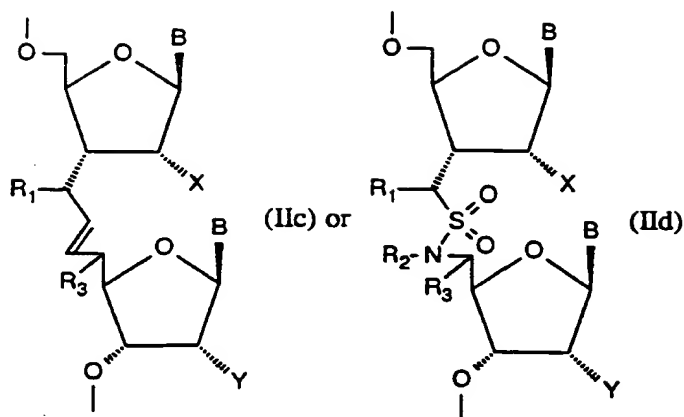
It is one object of the present invention to provide an oligonucleotide of the formula I



in which U is an identical or different radical of a natural or a synthetic nucleoside and n is a number from 2 to 200, preferably 2 to 100, more preferred 2 to 50 and most preferred 2 to 20 monomer units, comprising at least one structural unit of two consecutive nucleosides, the structural unit comprising the formula IIa, IIb, IIc or IId



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wherein

$R_1$  is H,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkoxy;

$R_2$  is H;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl; phenyl; phenyl substituted with OH, OR''',  $O(CH_2CH_2O)_nR'''$ ,  $C_6$ - $C_{10}$ aryl or  $C_3$ - $C_9$ heteroaryl; an intercalator; amino- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylamino; ammonium- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylammonium; amino- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylaminosulfonyl;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylamino- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylaminosulfonyl or  $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CH_2$ ;

$R_3$  is H or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;

$R_3'$  is H; OH;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl; O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;  $O(CH_2CH_2O)_nR'''$ ;

$R'''$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;

X is H, OH, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,  $-O-(CH_2CH_2O)_mH$  or  $-O-CH_2-C(OR)H-CH_2-OH$ ;

Y is H, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,  $-O-(CH_2CH_2O)_mH$  or  $-O-CH_2-C(OR)H-CH_2-OH$ ;

R is H or  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ alkyl;

m is an integer from 1 to 4;

n is an integer from 1 to 4 and

B is a purine or pyrimidine radical or an analogue thereof

with the proviso that either X or Y is H or that X and Y are not identical.

Some examples of alkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, hydroxyalkyl and aminoalkyl, which preferably contain 1 to 6 C atoms, are methyl, ethyl and the isomers of propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, undecyl and dodecyl, and also corresponding alkoxy, alkylthio, hydroxyalkyl and aminoalkyl radicals. The alkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, hydroxyalkyl and aminoalkyl radicals preferably contain 1 to 4 C atoms. Preferred alkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, hydroxyalkyl and aminoalkyl radicals are methyl, ethyl, n- and i-propyl, n-, i- and t-butyl, methoxy, ethoxy, methylthio and ethylthio, aminomethyl, aminoethyl, hydroxymethyl and hydroxyethyl.

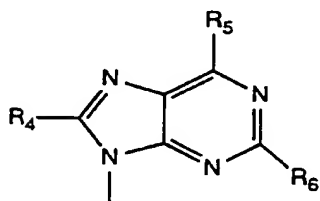
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Examples of aminoalkyl are aminomethyl, aminoethyl, 1-aminoprop-2-yl or -3-yl, 1-aminobut-2-yl or -3-yl or -4-yl, N-methyl- or N,N-dimethyl- or N-ethyl- or N,N-diethyl- or N-2-hydroxyethyl- or N,N-di-2-hydroxyethylaminomethyl or -aminoethyl or -aminopropyl or -aminobutyl. Examples of hydroxyalkyl are hydroxymethyl, 1-hydroxyeth-2-yl, 1-hydroxyprop-2- or -3-yl, 1-hydroxybut-2-yl, -3-yl or -4-yl.

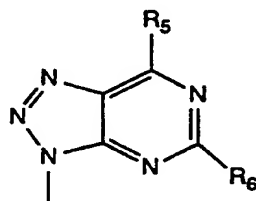
Examples of C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>aryl are naphthyl and phenyl, phenyl is preferred. The heteroaryl preferably contains 1 to 3 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of O, S and N.

A preferred intercalator in connection with the present invention is anthraquinone substituted by a linker, the linker being preferably a chain of 2 to 7 atoms selected from the group consisting of C, N and O.

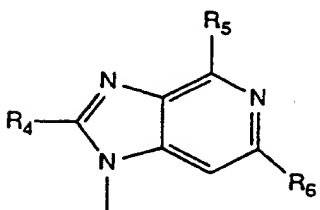
If B is a purine radical or an analogue thereof, it can be a radical of the formula IV, IVa, IVb, IVc, IVd or IVe



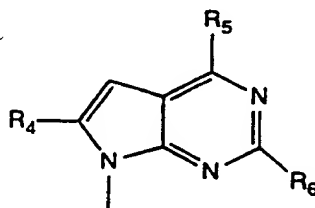
(IV),



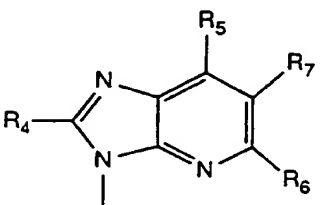
(IVa),



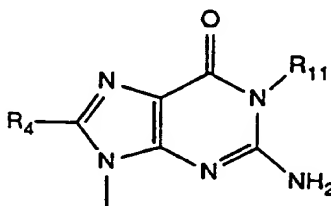
(IVb),



(IVc),



(IVd),



(IVe),

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in which  $R_4$  is H, Cl, Br or OH or -O-alkyl having 1 to 12 C atoms, and  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$  and  $R_7$  independently of one another are H, OH, SH,  $NH_2$ ,  $NHNH_2$ ,  $NHOH$ ,  $NHOalkyl$  having 1 to 12 C atoms,  $-N=CH-N(C_1-C_{12}alkyl)_2$ , F, Cl, Br, alkyl or hydroxyalkyl or aminoalkyl or alkoxy or alkylthio having 1 to 12 C atoms, the hydroxyl and amino groups being unsubstituted or substituted by a protective group, phenyl, benzyl, primary amino having 1 to 20 C atoms or secondary amino having 2 to 30 C atoms, and  $R_{11}$  is H or  $C_1-C_4alkyl$ .

Protective groups and processes for derivatisation of the hydroxyl groups with such protective groups are generally known in sugar and nucleotide chemistry and described, for example, by B. T. Greene, *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley Interscience, New York (1991). Examples of such protective groups are: linear or branched  $C_1-C_8alkyl$ , particularly  $C_1-C_4alkyl$ , for example methyl, ethyl, n- and i-propyl, n-, i- and t-butyl;  $C_7-C_{18}aralkyl$ , for example benzyl, methylbenzyl, dimethylbenzyl, methoxybenzyl, dimethoxybenzyl, bromobenzyl; diphenylmethyl, di(methylphenyl)methyl, di(dimethylphenyl)methyl, di(methoxyphenyl)methyl, di(dimethoxyphenyl)methyl, trityl, tri(methylphenyl)methyl, tri(dimethylphenyl)methyl, methoxyphenyl(diphenyl)methyl, di(methoxyphenyl)phenylmethyl, tri(methoxyphenyl)methyl, tri(dimethoxyphenyl)methyl; triphenylsilyl, alkyl(diphenyl)silyl, dialkylphenylsilyl and trialkylsilyl having 1 to 20, preferably 1 to 12 and particularly preferably 1 to 8, C atoms in the alkyl groups, for example trimethylsilyl, triethylsilyl, tri-n-propylsilyl, i-propyldimethylsilyl, t-butyldimethylsilyl, t-butyl-diphenylsilyl, n-octyldimethylsilyl, (1,1,2,2-tetramethylethyl)dimethylsilyl;  $-(C_1-C_8alkyl)_2Si-O-Si(C_1-C_8alkyl)_2-$ , in which alkyl, for example, is methyl, ethyl, n- or i-propyl, n-, i- or t-butyl;  $C_2-C_{12}acyl$ , particularly  $C_2-C_8acyl$ , for example acetyl, propanoyl, butanoyl, pentanoyl, hexanoyl, benzoyl, methylbenzoyl, methoxybenzoyl, chlorobenzoyl and bromobenzoyl;  $R_4-SO_2-$ , in which  $R_4$  is  $C_1-C_{12}alkyl$ , particularly  $C_1-C_6alkyl$ ,  $C_5-$  or  $C_6cycloalkyl$ , phenyl, benzyl,  $C_1-C_{12}alkylphenyl$  and particularly  $C_1-C_4alkylphenyl$ , or  $C_1-C_{12}alkylbenzyl$  and particularly  $C_1-C_4alkylbenzyl$ , or halophenyl or halobenzyl, for example methyl-, ethyl-, propyl-, butyl-, phenyl-, benzyl-, p-bromo-, p-methoxy- or p-methylphenylsulfonyl; unsubstituted or F-, Cl-, Br-,  $C_1-C_4alkoxy-$ , tri( $C_1-C_4alkyl$ )silyl- or  $C_1-C_4alkylsulfonyl$ -substituted  $C_1-C_{12}alkoxycarbonyl$ , preferably  $C_1-C_8alkoxycarbonyl$ , for example methoxy-, ethoxy-, n- or i-propoxy- or n-, i- or t-butoxycarbonyl, 2-trimethylsilylethoxycarbonyl, 2-methylsulfonylethoxycarbonyl, or phenoxycarbonyl or benzyloxycarbonyl which is unsubstituted or substituted as for alkoxy-carbonyl, for example methyl- or methoxy- or chlorophenoxycarbonyl or -benzyloxy-carbonyl, and also 9-fluorenylmethyloxycarbonyl.



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If the protecting group is alkyl, it can be substituted by F, Cl, Br, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxy, phenoxy, chlorophenoxy, methoxyphenoxy, benzyloxy, methoxybenzyloxy or chlorophenoxy.

In a preferred embodiment, the protective groups are, independently of one another, linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>aralkyl, trialkylsilyl having 1 to 12 C atoms in the alkyl groups, -(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl)<sub>2</sub>Si-O-Si(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>acyl, R<sub>4</sub>-SO<sub>2</sub>-, in which R<sub>4</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl, phenyl, benzyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylphenyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylbenzyl, halophenyl or halobenzyl, or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxycarbonyl, phenoxycarbonyl or benzyloxycarbonyl or 9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl.

In a particularly preferred embodiment, the protective groups are methyl, ethyl, n- or i-propyl, n-, i- or t-butyl; benzyl, methylbenzyl, dimethylbenzyl, methoxybenzyl, dimethoxybenzyl, bromobenzyl; diphenylmethyl, di(methylphenyl)methyl, di(dimethylphenyl)methyl, di(methoxyphenyl)methyl, di(methoxyphenyl)(phenyl)methyl, trityl, tri(methylphenyl)methyl, tri(dimethylphenyl)methyl, tri(methoxyphenyl)methyl, tri(dimethoxyphenyl)methyl; trimethylsilyl, triethylsilyl, tri-n-propylsilyl, i-propyldimethylsilyl, t-butyl-dimethylsilyl, t-butyldiphenylsilyl, n-octyldimethylsilyl, (1,1,2,2-tetramethylethyl)-dimethylsilyl, -(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Si-O-Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-, -(i-C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Si-O-Si(i-C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-; acetyl, propanoyl, butanoyl, pentanoyl, hexanoyl, benzoyl, methylbenzoyl, methoxybenzoyl, chlorobenzoyl and bromobenzoyl; methyl-, ethyl-, propyl-, butyl-, phenyl-, benzyl-, p-bromo-, p-methoxy- and p-methylphenylsulfonyl; methoxy-, ethoxy-, n- or i-propoxy- or n-, i- or t-butoxycarbonyl, or phenoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, methyl- or methoxy- or chlorophenoxycarbonyl or -benzyloxycarbonyl or 9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl.

Preferred protective groups are C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>acyl groups, for example acetyl, propionyl, butyryl and benzoyl. R<sub>11</sub> is preferably H or methyl.

The primary amino preferably contains 1 to 12 and particularly preferably 1 to 6 C atoms, and the secondary amino preferably 2 to 12 and particularly preferably 2 to 6 C atoms.

Some examples of alkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, hydroxyalkyl and aminoalkyl, which preferably contain 1 to 6 C atoms, are methyl, ethyl and the isomers of propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, undecyl and dodecyl, and also corresponding alkoxy, alkylthio, hydroxyalkyl and aminoalkyl radicals. The alkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, hydroxyalkyl and aminoalkyl radicals preferably contain 1 to 4 C atoms. Preferred alkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, hydroxyalkyl and aminoalkyl radicals are methyl, ethyl, n- and i-propyl, n-, i-

and t-butyl, methoxy, ethoxy, methylthio and ethylthio, aminomethyl, aminoethyl, hydroxymethyl and hydroxyethyl.

The primary amino and secondary amino can, for example, be radicals of the formula  $R_8R_9N$ , in which  $R_8$  is H or independently has the meaning of  $R_9$ , and  $R_9$  is  $C_1$ - $C_{20}$ alkyl, -aminoalkyl or -hydroxyalkyl, preferably  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkyl, -aminoalkyl or -hydroxyalkyl and particularly preferably  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkyl, -aminoalkyl or -hydroxyalkyl; carboxyalkyl or carbalkoxyalkyl, where the carbalkoxy group contains 2 to 8 C atoms and the alkyl group contains 1 to 6, preferably 1 to 4, C atoms;  $C_2$ - $C_{20}$ alkenyl, preferably  $C_2$ - $C_{12}$ alkenyl and particularly preferably  $C_2$ - $C_6$ alkenyl; phenyl, mono- or di( $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl- or -alkoxy)phenyl, benzyl, mono- or di( $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl- or -alkoxy)benzyl; or 1,2-, 1,3- or 1,4-imidazolyl- $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkyl, or  $R_8$  and  $R_9$  together are tetra- or pentamethylene, 3-oxa-1,5-pentylene,  $-CH_2-NR_{10}-CH_2CH_2-$  or  $-CH_2CH_2-NR_{10}-CH_2CH_2-$ , in which  $R_{10}$  is H or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl. The amino group in the aminoalkyl can be substituted by one or two  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl or -hydroxyalkyl groups. The hydroxyl group in hydroxyalkyl can be etherified with  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl.

Examples of alkyl have been given previously. Examples of aminoalkyl are aminomethyl, aminoethyl, 1-aminoprop-2-yl or -3-yl, 1-aminobut-2-yl or -3-yl or -4-yl, N-methyl- or N,N-dimethyl- or N-ethyl- or N,N-diethyl- or N-2-hydroxyethyl- or N,N-di-2-hydroxyethylaminomethyl or -aminoethyl or -aminopropyl or -aminobutyl. Examples of hydroxyalkyl are hydroxymethyl, 1-hydroxyeth-2-yl, 1-hydroxyprop-2- or -3-yl, 1-hydroxybut-2-yl, -3-yl or -4-yl. Examples of carboxyalkyl are carboxymethyl, carboxyethyl, carboxypropyl and carboxybutyl, and examples of carbalkoxyalkyl are these carboxyalkyl groups esterified with methyl or ethyl. Examples of alkenyl are allyl, but-1-en-3-yl or -4-yl, pent-3- or 4-en-1-yl or -2-yl, hex-3- or -4- or -5-en-1-yl or -2-yl. Examples of alkyl- and alkoxyphenyl or benzyl are methylphenyl, dimethylphenyl, ethylphenyl, diethylphenyl, methylbenzyl, dimethylbenzyl, ethylbenzyl, diethylbenzyl, methoxyphenyl, dimethoxyphenyl, ethoxyphenyl, diethoxyphenyl, methoxybenzyl, dimethoxybenzyl, ethoxybenzyl, diethoxybenzyl. Examples of imidazolylalkyl, in which the alkyl group preferably contains 2 to 4 C atoms, are 1,2-, 1,3- or 1,4-imidazolylethyl or -n-propyl or -n-butyl.  $R_{10}$  is preferably H, methyl or ethyl.

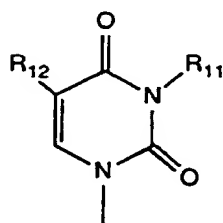
Preferred examples of primary amino and secondary amino are methyl-, ethyl-, dimethyl-, diethyl-, allyl-, mono- or di(1-hydroxyeth-2-yl)-, phenyl- and benzylamino, acetylamino, isobutyrylamino and benzoylamino.

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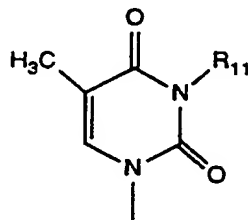
In a preferred embodiment,  $R_4$  is hydrogen. In another preferred embodiment,  $R_7$  is hydrogen. In a further preferred embodiment,  $R_5$  and  $R_6$  independently of one another are H, F, Cl, Br, OH, SH,  $NH_2$ ,  $NHOH$ ,  $NHNH_2$ , methylamino, dimethylamino, benzoylamino, isobutyrylamino, methoxy, ethoxy and methylthio.

Besides purine, some examples of analogues of the purine series are adenine, N-methyladenine, N-benzoyladenine, 2-methylthioadenine, 2-aminoadenine, 6-hydroxypurine, 2-amino-6-chloropurine, 2-amino-6-methylthiopurine, guanine and N-isobutyrylguanine. Adenine, 2-aminoadenine and guanine, and also their base-protected derivatives, are particularly preferred.

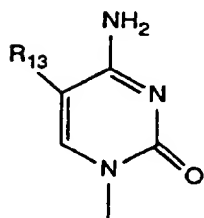
If B in formula II is an analogous pyrimidine radical, it is preferably uracil, thymine or cytosine radicals of the formulae V, Va and Vb



(V),



(Va)



(Vb),

in which  $R_{11}$  is H or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl, and  $R_{12}$  and  $R_{13}$  independently of one another are H, F, Cl, Br, alkyl, propargyl or hydroxyalkyl or aminoalkyl or alkoxy or alkylthio having 1 to 12 C atoms, where the hydroxyl and amino groups are unsubstituted or substituted by a protective group, phenyl, benzyl, primary amino having 1 to 20 C atoms or secondary amino having 2 to 30 C atoms, and the hydrogen atoms of the  $NH_2$  group in formula Vb are unsubstituted or substituted by  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkyl, benzoyl or benzyl, and the dihydro derivatives of the radicals of the formulae V, Va and Vb.

$R_{11}$  is preferably H.  $R_{12}$  is preferably H, F, Cl, Br,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkyl or hydroxyalkyl.  $R_{13}$  is preferably H, F, Cl, Br,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkyl or -alkoxy or -hydroxyalkyl.

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Some examples of pyrimidine analogues are uracil, thymine, cytosine, 5-fluorouracil, 5-chlorouracil, 5-bromouracil, dihydrouracil and 5-methylcytosine.

In one embodiment the oligonucleotide of formula I comprises at least one structural unit of two consecutive nucleosides, the structural unit comprising the formula IIa or IIc wherein

$R_1$  is H,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkoxy;

$R_2$  is H;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl; phenyl; phenyl substituted with OH, OR''',  $O(CH_2CH_2O)_nR'''$ ,  $C_6$ - $C_{10}$ aryl or  $C_3$ - $C_9$ heteroaryl; an intercalator; amino- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylamino; ammonium- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylammonium; amino- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylaminosulfonyl;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylamino- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylaminosulfonyl or  $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CH_2$ ;

$R_3$  is H or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;

$R'''$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;

X is H, OH, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,  $-O-(CH_2-CH_2-O)_mH$  or  $-O-CH_2-C(OR)H-CH_2-OH$ ;

Y is H, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,  $-O-(CH_2-CH_2-O)_mH$  or  $-O-CH_2-C(OR)H-CH_2-OH$ ;

R is H or  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ alkyl;

m is an integer from 1 to 4;

n is an integer from 1 to 4 and

B is a purine or pyrimidine radical or an analogue thereof.

In a preferred embodiment the oligonucleotide of formula I comprises at least one structural unit of two consecutive nucleosides, the structural unit comprising the formula IIa or IIc

wherein

$R_1$  is H or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;

$R_2$  is H;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl; phenyl or phenyl substituted with OH, OR''',  $O(CH_2CH_2O)_nR'''$ ,  $C_6$ - $C_{10}$ aryl or  $C_3$ - $C_9$ heteroaryl;

$R_3$  is H or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;

$R'''$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;

X is H, OH, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,  $-O-(CH_2-CH_2-O)_mH$  or  $-O-CH_2-C(OR)H-CH_2-OH$ ;

Y is H, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,  $-O-(CH_2-CH_2-O)_mH$  or  $-O-CH_2-C(OR)H-CH_2-OH$ ;

R is H or  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ alkyl;

m is an integer from 1 to 4;

n is an integer from 1 to 4 and

B is a purine or pyrimidine radical or an analogue thereof.

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In a particularly preferred embodiment the oligonucleotide of formula I comprises at least one structural unit of two consecutive nucleosides, the structural unit comprising the formula IIa or IIc

wherein

R<sub>1</sub> is H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl;

R<sub>2</sub> is H; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl or phenyl;

R<sub>3</sub> is H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl;

X is H, OH, O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, -O-(CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-O)<sub>m</sub>H or -O-CH<sub>2</sub>-C(OR)H-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH;

Y is H, O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, -O-(CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-O)<sub>m</sub>H or -O-CH<sub>2</sub>-C(OR)H-CH<sub>2</sub>-OH;

R is H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>alkyl;

m is an integer from 1 to 4;

n is an integer from 1 to 4 and

B is a purine or pyrimidine radical or an analogue thereof.

More preferred are oligonucleotides of formula I comprising at least one structural unit of two consecutive nucleosides, the structural unit comprising the formula IIa or IIc wherein

R<sub>1</sub> is H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl;

R<sub>2</sub> is H; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl or phenyl;

R<sub>3</sub> is H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl;

X is H, OH or O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl;

Y is H or O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl; and

B is a purine or pyrimidine radical or an analogue thereof.

Most preferred are oligonucleotides of formula I comprising at least one structural unit of two consecutive nucleosides, the structural unit comprising the formula IIa or IIc wherein

R<sub>1</sub> is H;

R<sub>2</sub> is H or phenyl;

R<sub>3</sub> is H or methyl;

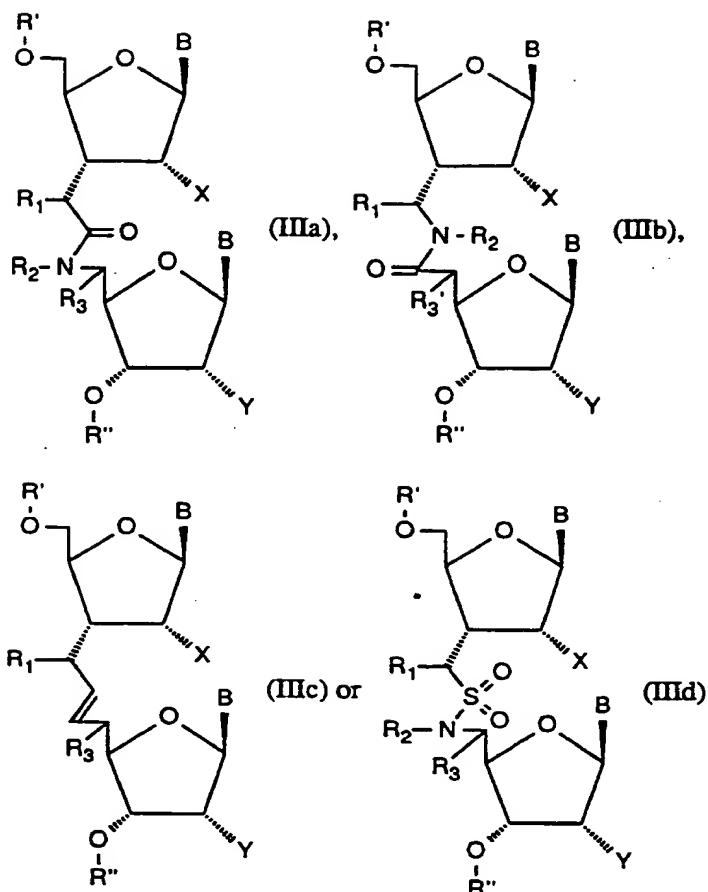
X is H or O-CH<sub>3</sub>;

Y is H or O-CH<sub>3</sub>; and

B is a pyrimidine radical or an analogue thereof.

Another object of the present invention is a nucleotide dimer of the formula IIIa, IIIb, IIIc or IIId

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wherein

$R_1$  is H,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkoxy;

$R_2$  is H;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl; phenyl; phenyl substituted with OH,  $OR'''$ ,  $O(CH_2CH_2O)_nR'''$ ,  $C_6$ - $C_{10}$ aryl or  $C_3$ - $C_9$ heteroaryl; an intercalator; amino- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylamino; ammonium- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylammonium; amino- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylaminosulfonyl;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylamino- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylaminosulfonyl; or  $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CH_2$ ;

$R_3$  is H or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;

$R_3'$  is H; OH;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;  $O$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;  $O(CH_2CH_2O)_nR'''$ ;

$R'$  and  $R''$  are H or an OH-protecting group or  $R''$  is a radical forming a phosphorus-containing nucleotide bridge group;

$R'''$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;

$X$  is H,  $OR_x$ ,  $O$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,  $-O-(CH_2-CH_2-O)_mH$  or  $-O-CH_2-C(OR)H-CH_2-OR_x$ ;

$Y$  is H,  $O$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,  $-O-(CH_2-CH_2-O)_mH$  or  $-O-CH_2-C(OR)H-CH_2-OH$ ;

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R is H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>alkyl;

R<sub>x</sub> is H or an OH-protecting group;

m is an integer from 1 to 4;

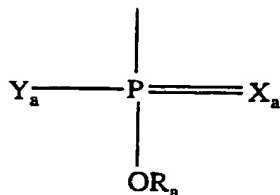
n is an integer from 1 to 4 and

B is a purine or pyrimidine radical or an analogue thereof

with the proviso that either X or Y is H or that X and Y are not identical.

Suitable protective groups have been mentioned above.

A phosphorus-containing nucleotide bridge group is a radical of the formula



in which Y<sub>a</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl, C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>aryl, C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>aralkyl, C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>alkaryl, -OR<sub>b</sub>, -SR<sub>b</sub>, -NH<sub>2</sub>, primary amino, secondary amino, O<sup>⊖</sup>M<sup>⊕</sup> or S<sup>⊖</sup>M<sup>⊕</sup>; X<sub>a</sub> is oxygen or sulfur; R<sub>a</sub> is hydrogen, M<sup>⊕</sup>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkenyl or C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>aryl, or the group R<sub>a</sub>O is N-heteroaryl-N-yl having 5 ring members and 1 to 3 N atoms; R<sub>b</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl or C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>aryl; and M<sup>⊕</sup> is Na<sup>⊕</sup>, K<sup>⊕</sup>, Li<sup>⊕</sup>, NH<sub>4</sub><sup>⊕</sup> or primary, secondary, tertiary or quaternary ammonium; where alkyl, aryl, aralkyl and alkaryl in Y<sub>a</sub>, R<sub>a</sub> and R<sub>b</sub> are unsubstituted or substituted by alkoxy, alkylthio, halogen, -CN, -NO<sub>2</sub>, phenyl, nitrophenyl or halo-phenyl.

A preferred bridge group is the group -P(O)O<sup>⊖</sup>-, which occurs in natural oligonucleotides. Examples of further bridge groups are -P(O)S<sup>⊖</sup>-, -P(S)S<sup>⊖</sup>-, -P(O)R<sub>16</sub>-, P(O)NR<sub>17</sub>R<sub>18</sub>, or -CH<sub>2</sub>-, in which R<sub>16</sub> is H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl and R<sub>17</sub> and R<sub>18</sub> independently of one another have the meaning of R<sub>16</sub>.

In one embodiment of the present invention the nucleotide dimers are of the formula IIIa or IIIc

wherein

R<sub>1</sub> is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxy;

R<sub>2</sub> is H; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl; phenyl; phenyl substituted with OH, OR''', O(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>n</sub>R''',

C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>aryl or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>9</sub>heteroaryl; an intercalator; amino-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylamino;

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ammonium- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylammonium; amino- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylaminosulfonyl;  
 $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylamino- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylaminosulfonyl or  $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CH_2$ ;

$R_3$  is H or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;

$R'''$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;

X is H,  $OR_x$ ,  $O-C_1-C_4$ alkyl,  $-O-(CH_2-CH_2-O)_mH$  or  $-O-CH_2-C(OR)H-CH_2-OR_x$ ;

Y is H,  $O-C_1-C_4$ alkyl,  $-O-(CH_2-CH_2-O)_mH$  or  $-O-CH_2-C(OR)H-CH_2-OH$ ;

R is H or  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ alkyl;

$R_x$  is H or an OH-protecting group;

m is an integer from 1 to 4;

n is an integer from 1 to 4 and

B is a purine or pyrimidine radical or an analogue thereof.

In a preferred embodiment the nucleotide dimers are of the formula IIIa or IIIc wherein

$R_1$  is H or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;

$R_2$  is H;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl; phenyl or phenyl substituted with OH,  $OR'''$ ,  $O(CH_2CH_2O)_nR'''$ ,  
 $C_6$ - $C_{10}$ aryl or  $C_3$ - $C_9$ heteroaryl;

$R_3$  is H or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;

$R'''$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;

X is H,  $OR_x$ ,  $O-C_1-C_4$ alkyl,  $-O-(CH_2-CH_2-O)_mH$  or  $-O-CH_2-C(OR)H-CH_2-OR_x$ ;

Y is H,  $O-C_1-C_4$ alkyl,  $-O-(CH_2-CH_2-O)_mH$  or  $-O-CH_2-C(OR)H-CH_2-OH$ ;

R is H or  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ alkyl;

$R_x$  is H or an OH-protecting group;

m is an integer from 1 to 4;

n is an integer from 1 to 4 and

B is a purine or pyrimidine radical or an analogue thereof.

In a particularly preferred embodiment the nucleotide dimers are of the formula IIIa or IIIc wherein

$R_1$  is H or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;

$R_2$  is H;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl or phenyl;

$R_3$  is H or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;

X is H,  $OR_x$ ,  $O-C_1-C_4$ alkyl,  $-O-(CH_2-CH_2-O)_mH$  or  $-O-CH_2-C(OR)H-CH_2-OR_x$ ;

Y is H,  $O-C_1-C_4$ alkyl,  $-O-(CH_2-CH_2-O)_mH$  or  $-O-CH_2-C(OR)H-CH_2-OH$ ;

R is H or  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ alkyl;

$R_x$  is H or an OH-protecting group;



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m is an integer from 1 to 4;

n is an integer from 1 to 4 and

B is a purine or pyrimidine radical or an analogue thereof.

More preferred are nucleotide dimers of the formula IIIa or IIIc wherein

R<sub>1</sub> is H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl;

R<sub>2</sub> is H; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl or phenyl;

R<sub>3</sub> is H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl;

X is H, OR<sub>x</sub> or O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl;

Y is H or O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl;

R<sub>x</sub> is H or an OH-protecting group; and

B is a purine or pyrimidine radical or an analogue thereof.

Most preferred are nucleotide dimers of the formula IIIa or IIIc wherein

R<sub>1</sub> is H;

R<sub>2</sub> is H or phenyl;

R<sub>3</sub> is H or methyl;

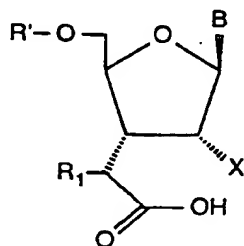
X is H or O-CH<sub>3</sub>;

Y is H or O-CH<sub>3</sub>; and

B is a pyrimidine radical or an analogue thereof.

The invention further relates to a process for the preparation of compounds of the formula IIIa, IIIb, IIIc or IIId, which is characterised in that

(a) a compound of the formula VI



(VI)

wherein

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$R_1$  is H,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkoxy;

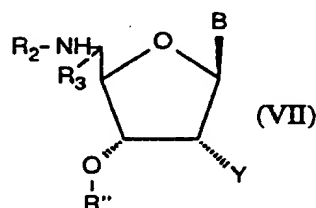
$R'$  is H or an OH-protecting group

$X$  is H, OH,  $O$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,  $-O-(CH_2-CH_2-O)_mH$ - or  $-O-CH_2-C(OR)H-CH_2-OH$ ;

$R$  is H or  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ alkyl; and

$B$  is a purine or pyrimidine radical or an analogue thereof;

is reacted with a compound of the formula VII



wherein

$R_2$  is H;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl; phenyl; phenyl substituted with OH,  $OR'''$ ,  $O(CH_2CH_2O)_nR'''$ ,

$C_6$ - $C_{10}$ aryl or  $C_3$ - $C_9$ heteroaryl; an intercalator; amino- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylamino;

ammonium- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylammonium; amino- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylaminosulfonyl;

$C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylamino- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylaminosulfonyl; or  $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CH_2$ ;

$R_3$  is H or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;

$R''$  is H or an OH-protecting group or a radical forming a phosphorus-containing nucleotide bridge group;

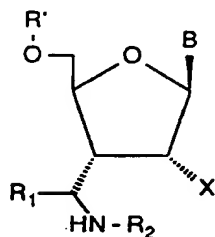
$R'''$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;

$Y$  is H,  $O$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,  $-O-(CH_2-CH_2-O)_mH$  or  $-O-CH_2-C(OR)H-CH_2-OH$ ; and

$B$  is a purine or pyrimidine radical or an analogue thereof; or

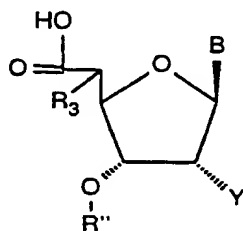
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(b) a compound of the formula VIII



(VIII)

wherein  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R'$ ,  $X$  and  $B$  are as defined above,  
is reacted with a compound of the formula IX

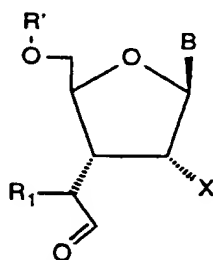


(IX)

wherein

$R_3$ ,  $R''$ ,  $Y$  and  $B$  are as defined above; or

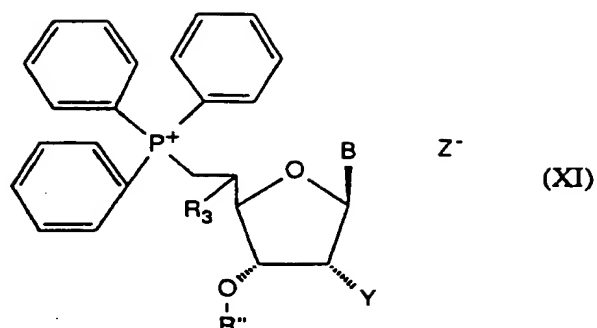
(c) a compound of the formula X



(X)

wherein  $R_1$ ,  $R'$ ,  $X$  and  $B$  are as defined above,  
is reacted with a compound of the formula XI

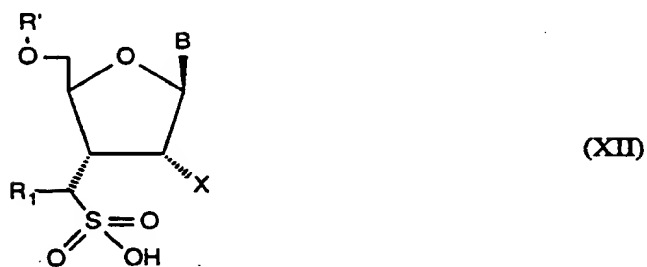
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wherein

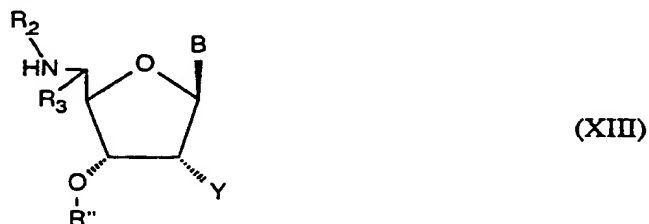
$R_3$ ,  $R''$ ,  $Y$  and  $B$  are as defined above, and  $Z$  is halogen, for example F, Cl, Na; or

(d) a compound of the formula XII



wherein

$R_1$ ,  $R'$ ,  $X$  and  $B$  are as defined above,  
is reacted with a compound of the formula XIII



wherein

$R_2$ ,  $R''$ ,  $Y$  and  $B$  are as defined above.

Compounds of the formulae VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII and XIII are known or can be prepared according to for example De Mesmaeker, A., Waldner, A., Lebreton, J.,

Hoffmann, P., Fritsch, V., Wolf, R.M., Freier, S.M., *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 33:226-229 (1994) or Pudlo, J.S., Townsend, L.B., *Tetrahedron Lett.* 31:3101 (1990).

The temperature in the synthesis reaction can be from -80 to 150°C, preferably 0 to 100°C.

In general, solvents are used which are protic and/or aprotic, and particularly preferably dipolar. Examples of solvents which can be employed on their own or as a mixture of at least two solvents are ethers (dibutyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, diethylene glycol dimethyl ether, ethylene glycol dimethyl or diethyl ether, diethylene glycol diethyl ether, triethylene glycol dimethyl ether), halogenated hydrocarbons (methylene chloride, chloroform, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane), carboxylic acid esters and lactones (ethyl acetate, methyl propionate, ethyl benzoate, 2-methoxyethyl acetate, methoxymethyl acetate,  $\gamma$ -butyrolactone,  $\delta$ -valerolactone, pivalolactone), carboxamides and lactams (N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-diethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, tetramethylurea, hexamethylphosphoramide,  $\gamma$ -butyrolactam,  $\epsilon$ -caprolactam, N-methylpyrrolidone, N-acetylpyrrolidone, N-methylcaprolactam), sulfoxides (dimethyl sulfoxide), sulfones (dimethyl sulfone, diethyl sulfone, trimethylene sulfone, tetramethylene sulfone), tertiary amines (triethylamine, N-methylpiperidine, N-methylmorpholine), aromatic hydrocarbons, for example benzene or substituted benzenes (chlorobenzene, o-dichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, nitrobenzene, toluene, xylene) and nitriles (acetonitrile, propionitrile, benzonitrile, phenylacetonitrile), and also aliphatic or cycloaliphatic hydrocarbons (pentane, petroleum ether, hexane, cyclohexane and methylcyclohexane).

An object of the present invention is the use of a dimer of the formulae IIIa, IIIb, IIIc or IIId for the preparation of oligonucleotides which comprise one or more identical or different dimer units of the formulae IIIa, IIIb, IIIc and/or IIId.

The oligonucleotides according to the invention can be prepared in a manner known per se by various processes, preferably on a solid support. For details see for example Gait, M.J., *Oligonucleotide Synthesis: A Practical Approach*, IRL Press, Oxford (1984).

The oligonucleotides of the formula I according to the invention have antiviral and antiproliferative properties and can accordingly be used as medicaments. The oligonucleotides according to the invention have a surprisingly high stability to degradation by nucleases. A very good pairing with complementary nucleic acid strands, particularly of the RNA type

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A, is also observed. The oligonucleotides according to the invention are therefore particularly suitable for antisense technology, i.e. for inhibition of the expression of undesired protein products due to the binding to suitable complementary nucleotide sequences in nucleic acids (see EP 266,099, WO 87/07300 and WO 89/08146). They can be employed for the treatment of infections and diseases, for example by blocking the expression of bioactive proteins at the nucleic acid stage (for example oncogenes). The oligonucleotides according to the invention are also suitable as diagnostics and can be used as gene probes for the detection of viral infections or of genetically related diseases by selective interaction at the single- or double-stranded nucleic acid stage. In particular - due to the increased stability to nucleases - diagnostic use is not only possible in vitro but also in vivo (for example tissue samples, blood plasma and blood serum). Use possibilities of this type are described, for example, in WO 91/06556.

The invention relates to the use of the oligonucleotides according to the invention as diagnostics for the detection of viral infections or of genetically related diseases.

The invention also relates to the the oligonucleotides of the formula I according to the invention for use in a therapeutic process for the treatment of diseases in mammals including humans by means of inactivation of nucleotide sequences in the body. The dose when administered to mammals of about 70 kg body weight can be, for example, 0.01 to 1000 mg per day. Administration is preferably effected parenterally, for example intravenously or intraperitoneally, in the form of pharmaceutical preparations.

The invention further relates to a pharmaceutical preparation comprising an effective amount of an oligonucleotide of the formula I on its own or together with other active ingredients, a pharmaceutical carrier in a customary amount and, if appropriate, excipients.

The pharmacologically active oligonucleotides according to the invention can be used in the form of parenterally administrable preparations or of infusion solutions. Solutions of this type are preferably isotonic aqueous solutions or suspensions, it being possible to prepare these before use, for example in the case of lyophilised preparations which contain the active substance on its own or together with a carrier, for example mannitol. The pharmaceutical preparations can be sterilised and/or contain excipients, for example preservatives, stabilisers, wetting and/or emulsifying agents, solubilisers, salts for regulating the osmotic pressure and/or buffers. The pharmaceutical preparations, which if desired can

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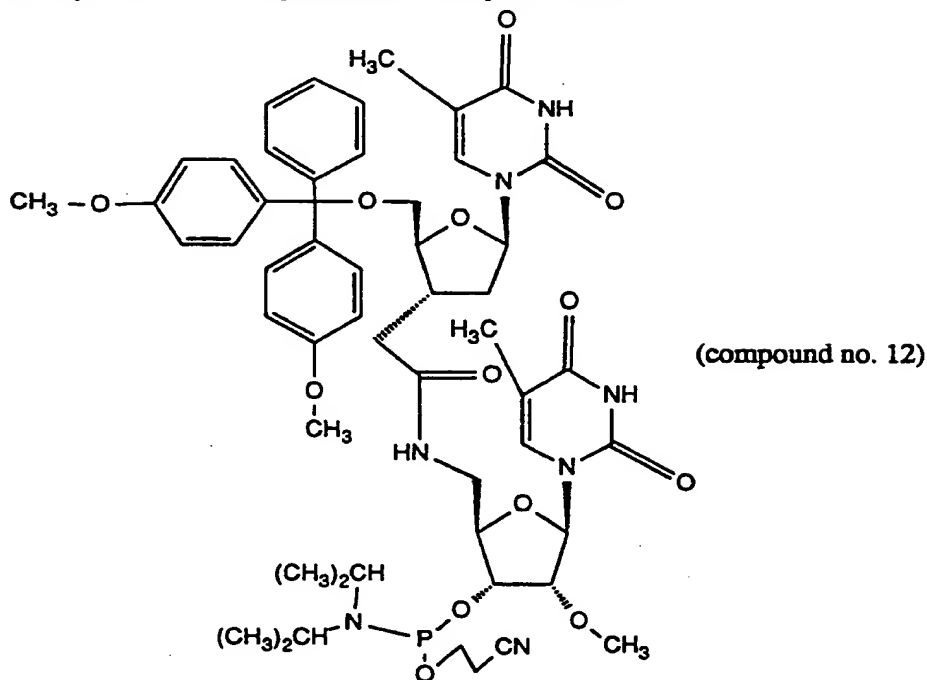
contain further pharmacologically active substances such as, for example, antibiotics, are prepared in a manner known per se, for example by means of conventional dissolving or lyophilising processes, and contain about 0.1 % to 90 %, in particular from about 0.5 % to about 30 %, for example 1 % to 5 % of active substance(s).

The examples below illustrate the invention.

The following abbreviations are used in the examples:

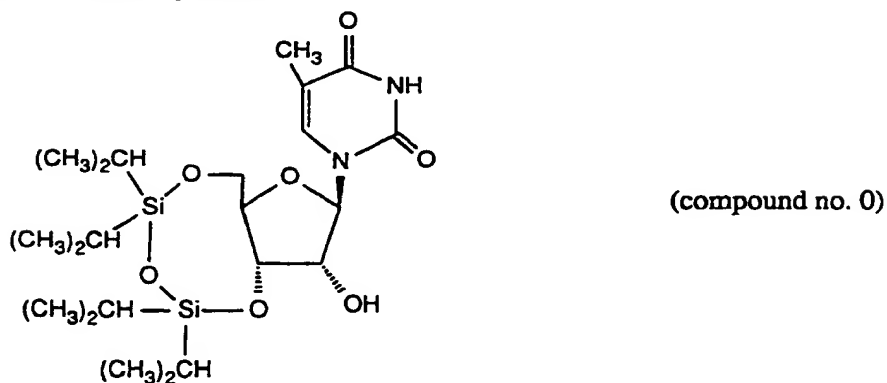
Bn:	benzyl
DMT:	dimethoxy trityl
HV:	high vacuum
Me:	methyl
nBu <sub>4</sub> NF:	tetrabutyl ammonium fluoride
O-Ac:	acetate
Ph:	phenyl
pMeOBOM:	p-methoxybenzyloxybenzyl
RT:	room temperature
T:	thymine
tBuPh <sub>2</sub> Si:	tert.butyldiphenylsilyl
Ts:	tosyl
TTTr:	tris tert.butyl trityl

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**A. Preparation of dimers****Example A1: Preparation of compound no. 12**

Steps (a) to (e) are performed under a dry atmosphere of argon.

(a) 5.12 g of compound no. 0

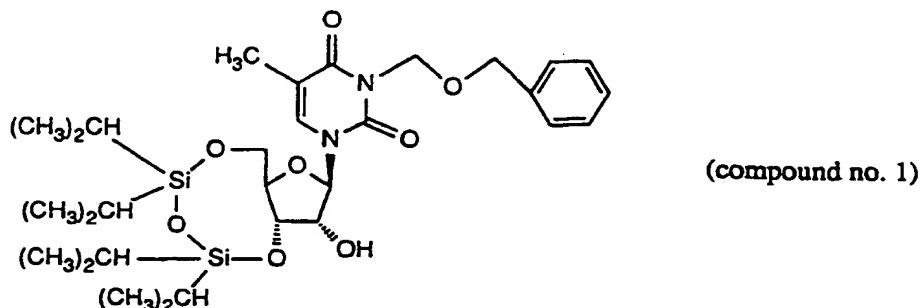


are dissolved in 70 ml of dry acetonitrile. To this solution 1.599 g benzyloxymethyl-chloride and 1.556 g 1,5-diazabicyclo-[5.4.0.]-undec-5-en are added at room temperature. The mixture is stirred at room temperature for 40 h, then diluted with 70 ml of  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ,



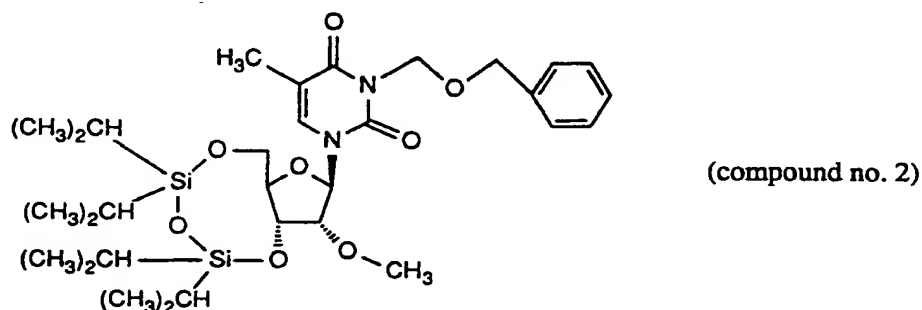
- 22 -

washed with 70 ml of aqueous  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$  and twice with a saturated solution of  $\text{NaCl}$ . The organic phase is dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ . After evaporation of the solvent, the residue is chromatographed on silica gel (hexane/acetic acid ester 6:1) to obtain compound no. 1.



$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ , 500 MHz,  $J(\text{Hz})$ ): 1.91 (3  $\text{H}_7$ , d,  $J_{6,7} = 1.0$ ); 4.01 ( $\text{H}_5$ , dd,  $J_{5,5'} = 13.0$ ,  $J_{5,4} = 3.0$ ); 4.06 ( $\text{H}_4$ , ddd); 4.14 ( $\text{H}_2$ , ddd), 4.19 ( $\text{H}_5$ , dd,  $J_{5,4} = 2.5$ ); 4.40 ( $\text{H}_3$ , dd,  $J_{3,2} = 5.1$ ;  $J_{3,4} = 8.6$ ); 4.72 ( $\text{OCH}_2\text{Ph}$ , s); 5.48 and 5.51 ( $\text{NCH}_2\text{O}$ , AB,  $J = 9.9$ ); 5.72 ( $\text{H}_1$ , d,  $J_{1,2} = 1.0$ ). MS (FD)( $m/e$ ): 620 ( $\text{M}^+$ ).

(b) 12.87 g of compound no. 1 are dissolved in 100 ml  $\text{CH}_3\text{I}$ . To this mixture 40.32 g of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}$  are added at room temperature. The suspension is stirred at  $45^\circ$  for 2 days in the dark. The  $\text{CH}_3\text{I}$  is distilled off, the residue is stirred with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and filtered. The  $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}$  is carefully washed with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and the solvent is evaporated to obtain compound no. 2.

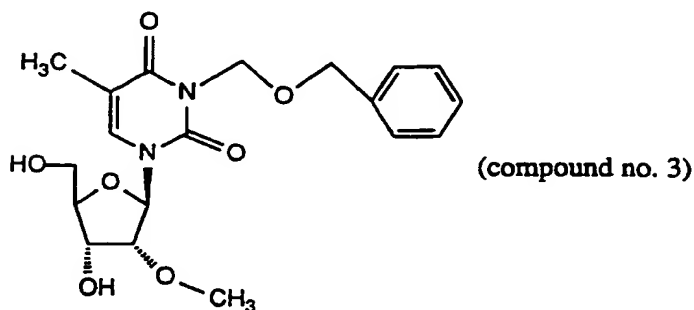


$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ , 500 MHz,  $J(\text{Hz})$ ): 1.92 (3  $\text{H}_7$ , d,  $J_{6,7} = 1.0$ ); 3.68 ( $\text{OMe}$ , s); 3.97 ( $\text{H}_5$ , dd,  $J_{5,5'} = 13.2$ ,  $J_{5,4} = 2.5$ ); 4.11 ( $\text{H}_4$ , dd); 4.20 ( $\text{H}_3$ , dd), 4.24 ( $\text{H}_5$ , d); 5.72 ( $\text{H}_1$ , s). MS (FD)( $m/e$ ): 635 ( $\text{M}^+$ ).

(c) To a solution of 0.771 g compound no. 2 in 20 ml dry tetrahydrofuran 0.182 g acetic acid and 0.698 g tetrabutylammonium fluoride are added. The mixture is stirred at room temperature for 20 h. 0.169 ml of triethylamine are added and the mixture is coevaporated

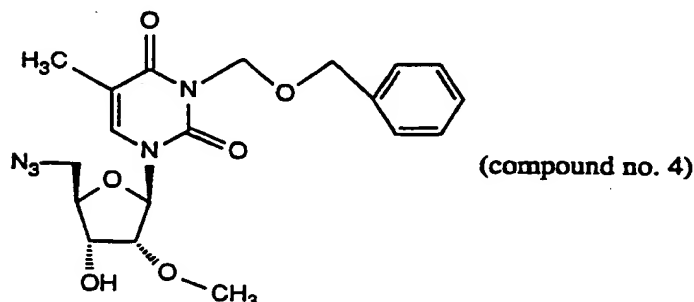
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with toluene (3x). The residue is chromatographed on silica gel (acetic acid ester/methanol 30:1) to obtain compound no. 3.



$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ , 500 MHz,  $J(\text{Hz})$ ): 1.97 (3 H<sub>7</sub>, d,  $J_{6,7} = 1.0$ ); 3.58 (OMe, s); 3.87 (H<sub>5'</sub>, ddd,  $J_{5',5''} = 10.2$ ,  $J_{5',4'} = 2.5$ ); 4.32 (H<sub>3'</sub>, ddd); 5.73 (H<sub>1'</sub>, d). MS (FD)(m/e): 392 ( $\text{M}^+$ ).

(d) A mixture of 0.772 g of triphenyl phosphine and 0.54 g compound no. 3 are dissolved in toluene/tetrahydrofuran (5:1) at room temperature. 0.338 g of  $\text{Zn}(\text{N}_3)_2 \cdot 2$  pyridine are added followed by the slow addition of 0.556 g of diethylazodicarboxylate. After 4 h at room temperature the mixture is filtered, the solvent is evaporated. The residue is chromatographed on silica gel (hexane/acetic acid ester 1:1) to obtain compound no. 4.

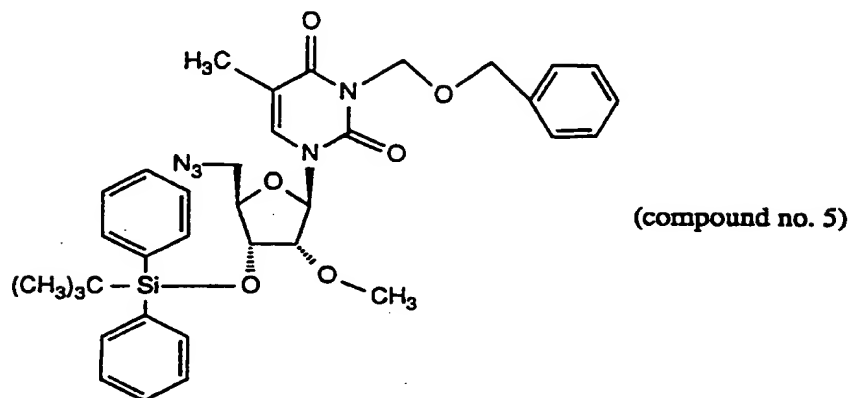


$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ , 500 MHz,  $J(\text{Hz})$ ): 1.97 (3 H<sub>7</sub>, d,  $J_{6,7} = 1.0$ ); 3.63 (OMe, s); 3.69 (H<sub>5'</sub>, dd); 4.15 (H<sub>3'</sub>, m); 5.90 (H<sub>1'</sub>, d). MS (FD)(m/e): 417 ( $\text{M}^+$ ). IR:  $2100\text{ cm}^{-1}$  ( $\text{N}_3$ ).

(e) 0.472 g of compound no. 4 are dissolved in 6 ml of dry dimethyl formamide. To this solution 0.777 g tert.butyl diphenylchlorosilane, 0.138 g dimethylamino pyridine and 0.228 g triethylamine are added. The mixture is heated to  $50^\circ\text{C}$  and stirred for 18 h at this temperature. 20 ml of a saturated solution of  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$  is added to the mixture and the solvents are removed under high vacuum. The residue is dissolved in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$ . The organic phase is washed with a saturated solution of NaCl and dried over

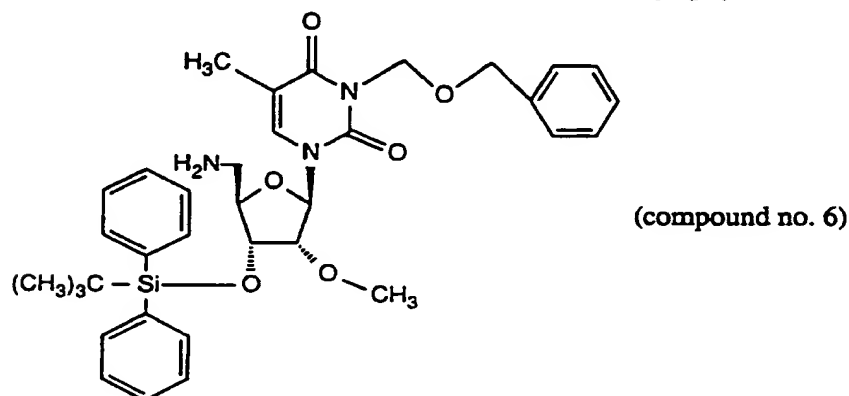
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$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ . After evaporation of the solvent chromatography of the residue on silica gel affords compound no. 5.



$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ , 500 MHz,  $J(\text{Hz})$ ): 1.08 (t-Bu, 9H, s); 1.84 (3 H<sub>7</sub>, d,  $J_{6,7} = 1.0$ ); 3.37 (OMe, s); 5.90 (H<sub>1'</sub>, d,  $J_{1',2'} = 2.0$ ).

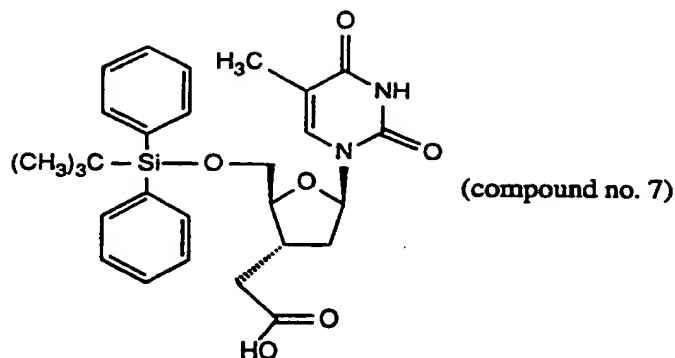
(f) 0.62 g of compound no. 5 dissolved in 5 ml of methanol are added to a suspension of 0.427 g  $\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  in 15 ml of methanol. The mixture is stirred for 20 h at room temperature. The pH is brought to 8 with aqueous  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ . The methanol is evaporated and the aqueous phase is extracted 3x with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . The organic phase is dried and the solvent is removed. Compound no. 6 is obtained by chromatography.



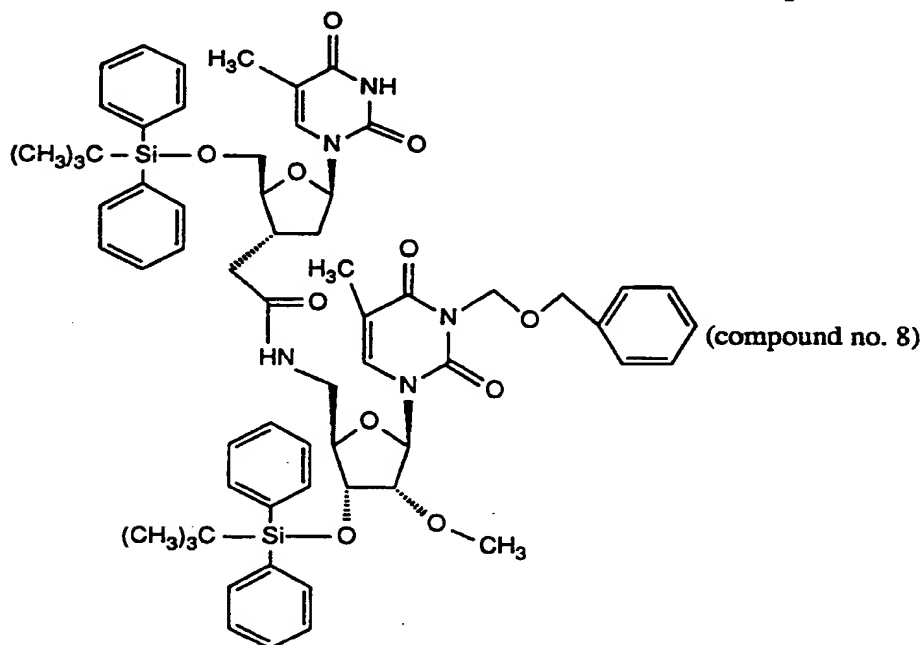
$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ , 500 MHz,  $J(\text{Hz})$ ): 1.11 (t-Bu, 9H, s); 1.80 (3 H<sub>7</sub>, d,  $J_{6,7} = 1.0$ ); 2.70 (H<sub>5'</sub>, dd,  $J_{5',5''} = 14.0$ ,  $J_{5',4'} = 4.1$ ); 2.99 (H<sub>5''</sub>, dd,  $J_{5'',4'} = 3.0$ ); 3.99 (H<sub>3'</sub>, dd,  $J_{3',4'} = 8.0$ ,  $J_{3',2'} = 5.0$ ); 5.89 (H<sub>1'</sub>, d). MSCFD(m/e): 630 ( $\text{M}^+$ ).

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(g) 1.123 g of compound no. 7



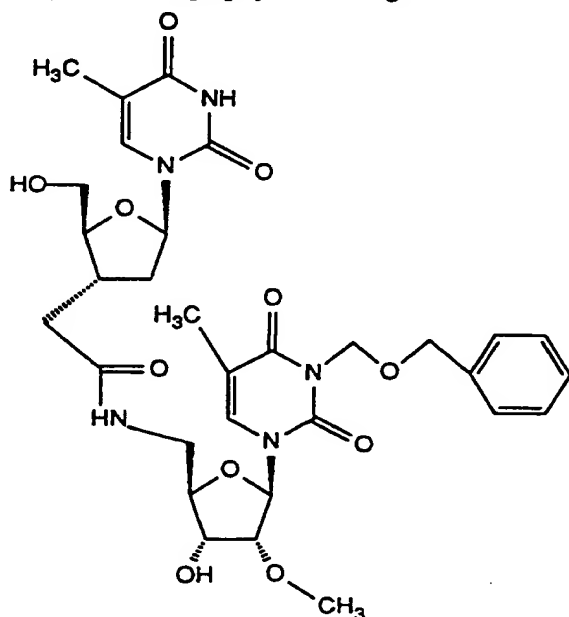
prepared according to De Mesmaeker, A., Waldner, A., Lebreton, J., Hoffmann, P., Fritsch, V., Wolf, R.M., Freier, S.M., *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 33:226-229 (1994) are dissolved in 30 ml dry acetonitrile. 0.239 g N-methylmorpholine, 0.758 g O-(1H-benzotriazole-1-yl)-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium tetrafluoroborate and 0.145 g N-hydroxybenzotriazole are added. This mixture is stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Then 1.353 g of compound no. 6 and 0.326 g N-methylmorpholine are added. After 20 h a saturated solution of  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$  is added. The organic solvent is removed under vacuum. The aqueous phase is extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , the organic phase is dried and evaporated. The residue is purified by chromatography on silica gel to obtain compound no. 8.



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$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ , 500 MHz,  $J(\text{Hz})$ ): 1.09 (t-Bu, 9H, s); 1.10 (t-Bu, 9H, s); 1.62 (3 H<sub>7</sub>, d,  $J_{6,7}=0.9$ ); 1.89 (3 H<sub>7</sub>, d,  $J_{6,7}=0.9$ ); 3.14 (OMe, s); 5.14 (H<sub>1'</sub>, d,  $J_{1',2'}=3.8$ ); 6.10 (H<sub>1'</sub>, dd,  $J_{1',2'}=5.1$ ,  $J_{1',2''}=6.1$ ). MS (FD)(m/e): 1133 ( $\text{M}^+$ ).

(h) 1.95 g of compound no. 8 are dissolved in 15 ml of tetrahydrofuran. To this solution 0.309 g acetic acid and 4.7 ml of a tetrabutylammonium fluoride solution (1 M in tetrahydrofuran) are added. The mixture is stirred at room temperature for 18 h. 0.263 ml triethylamine are added and the solvent is coevaporated 3x with toluene. Compound no. 9 is isolated by chromatography on silica gel.

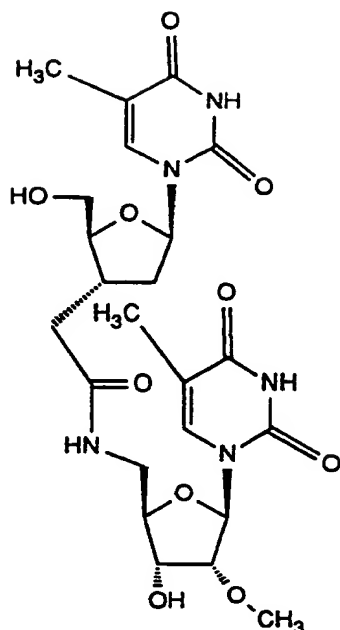


(compound no. 9)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ , 250 MHz,  $J(\text{Hz})$ ): 1.89 (3 H<sub>7</sub>, d,); 1.96 (3 H<sub>7</sub>, d); 3.53 (OMe, s); 5.40 (H<sub>1'</sub>, d); 5.98 (H<sub>1'</sub>, dd,).

(i) 1.08 g of compound no. 9 are dissolved in 20 ml methanol. 1.08 g of 5 % Pd/C is added. The mixture is stirred under an atmosphere of hydrogen for 24 h at room temperature. The catalyst is filtered off, washed with methanol and  $\text{CHCl}_3$  and the combined filtrates are evaporated. Chromatography of the residue on silica gel (acetic acid ester/methanol 9:1) affords compound no. 10.

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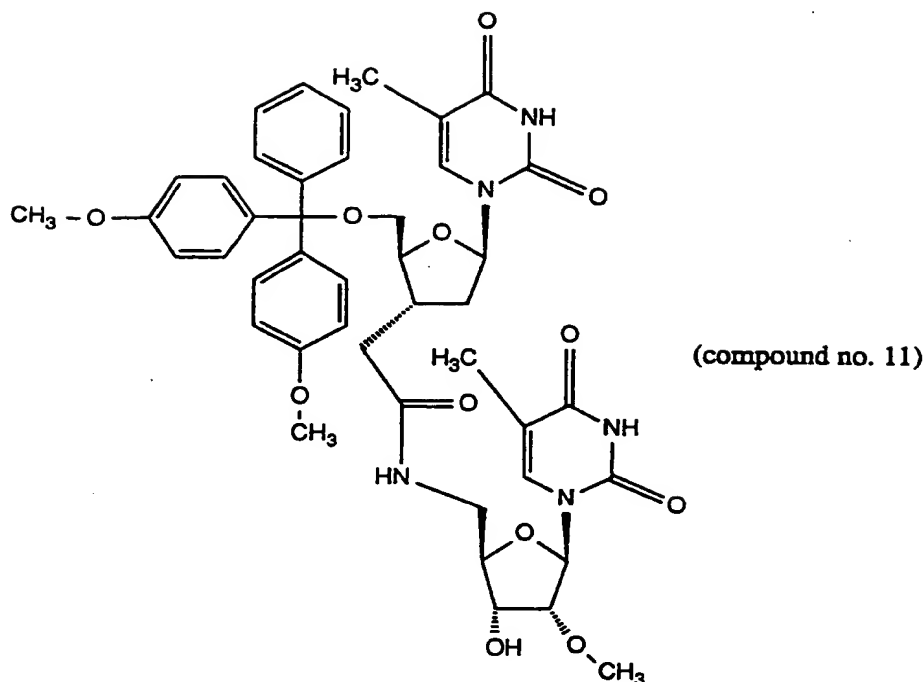


(compound no. 10)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ , 500 MHz,  $J(\text{Hz})$ ): 1.87 (3 H<sub>7</sub>, d,  $J_{6-7}=1.0$ ); 1.90 (3 H<sub>7</sub>, d,  $J_{6-7}=1.0$ ); 3.48 (OMe, s); 5.78 (H<sub>1'</sub>, d,  $J_{1'-2'}=4.0$ ); 6.05 (H<sub>1'</sub>, dd,  $J_{1'-2'}=3.1$ ,  $J_{1'-2''}=6.9$ ).

(j) 0.755 g of compound no. 10 are dissolved in 10 ml of dry pyridine. To this mixture 0.954 g of p-dimethoxytritylchloride are added in two portions. The mixture is stirred at room temperature for 48 h. The pyridine is coevaporated with toluene under vacuum. The residue is chromatographed on silica gel (acetic acid ester, methanol + 1% triethylamine; 100:1 to 10:1) to obtain compound no. 11.

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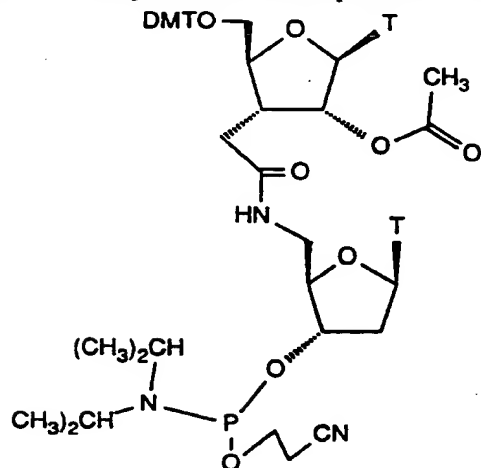


$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ , 500 MHz,  $J(\text{Hz})$ ): 1.42 (3  $\text{H}_7$ , d); 1.91 (3  $\text{H}_7$ , d); 3.51 (OMe, s); 5.24 ( $\text{H}_{1'}$ , d,  $J_{1'-2'} = 3.0$ ); 6.24 ( $\text{H}_{1'}$ , dd,  $J_{1'-2'}$ ,  $J_{1'-2''} = 6.0$ ). M.S. (C.L)  $m/e$ : 839  $\text{M}^+$ .

(k) 0.361 g of compound no. 11 are dissolved in 12 ml  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . 0.143 g 2-cyanoethyl- $\text{N,N,N',N'}$ -tetraisopropyl-phosphoramidite and 0.088 g  $\text{N,N}$ -diisopropylammonium tetrazolide are added. The mixture is stirred at room temperature for 20 h. The reaction mixture is diluted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and with  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ . The organic phase is washed with a saturated solution of  $\text{NaCl}$  and dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ . After removal of the solvent the residue is chromatographed on silica gel (acetic acid ester, methanol + 1 %  $\text{N}$ -methylmorpholine; 50:1 to 9:1) to obtain compound no. 12.

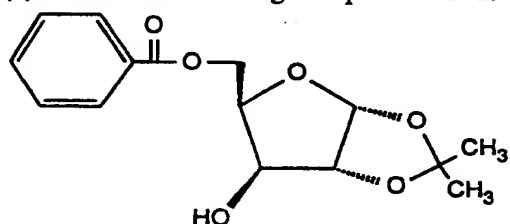
$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ , 500 MHz,  $J(\text{Hz})$ ): 1.47 (3  $\text{H}_7$ , m); 1.91 (3  $\text{H}_7$ , m); 3.40 (OMe, s); 3.46 (OMe, s); 3.80 (2 ArOMe, s); 5.24 ( $\text{H}_{1'}$ , d,  $J_{1'-2'} = 6.0$ ); 5.29 ( $\text{H}_{1'}$ , d,  $J_{1'-2'} = 5.5$ ).  $^{31}\text{P-NMR}$  ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ , 101 MHz,  $\delta(\text{ppm})$ ): 150.3, 151.2.

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**Example A2: Preparation of compound no. 26**

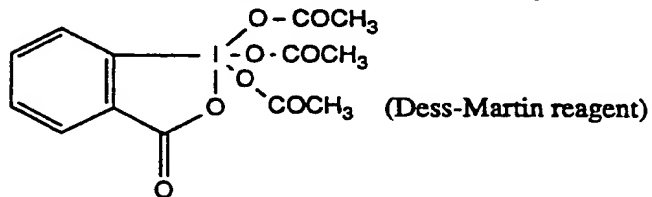
(compound no. 26)

(a) A solution of 1.47 g compound no. 13



(compound no. 13)

prepared as described in Pudlo, J.S., Townsend, L.B., Tetrahedron Lett. 31:3101 (1990) in 15 ml  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  is added to a mixture of 2.23 g Dess-Martin reagent

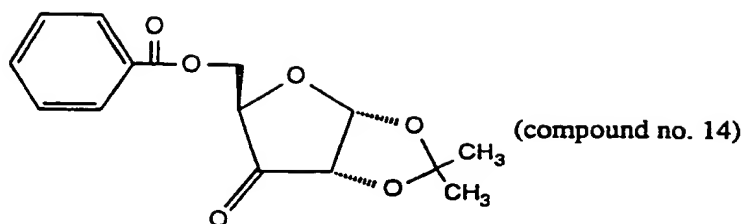


(Dess-Martin reagent)

in 35 ml  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . This mixture is stirred for 15 min at  $0^\circ\text{C}$  and 2 h at room temperature. It is poured into 100 ml of cold, saturated  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  with 12.5 g  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Then the organic layer is extracted, washed with  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  and a saturated solution of  $\text{NaCl}$ , dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , filtered and evaporated. The residue is filtered over silica gel to obtain compound no. 14.

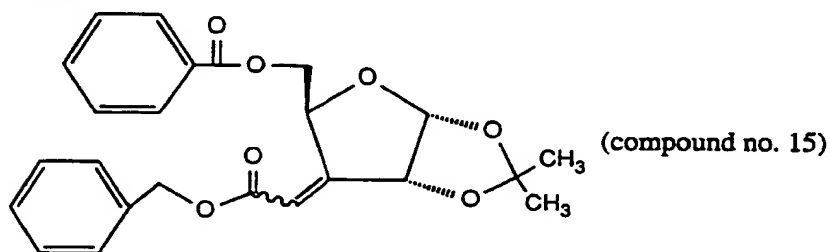


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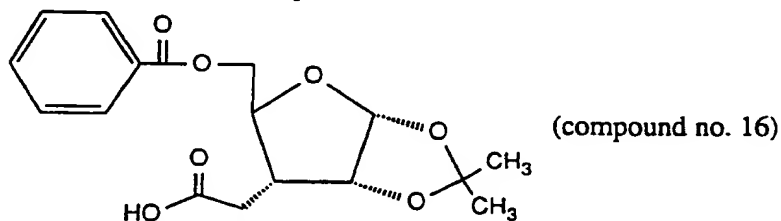
$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ , 500 MHz,  $J(\text{Hz})$ ): 1.44 (3H, Me, s); 1.52 (3H, Me, s); 4.43 ( $\text{H}_2$ , d); 6.11 ( $\text{H}_1$ , d,  $J_{1,2} = 4.6$ ); 7.95 (2 H-Ar, dd,  $J = 8.2$ ,  $J' = 1.5$ ). M.S. (FD) ( $m/e$ ): 292  $\text{M}^+$ .

(b) To a solution of 1.18 g compound no. 14 in 40 ml  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  1.74 g of (benzyloxy-carbonylmethylene)-triphenylphosphorane are added. This mixture is stirred overnight at room temperature followed by the removal of the solvent under vacuum. The residue is chromatographed on silica gel (hexane/acetic acid ester 4:1) and compound no. 15 is obtained.



$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ , 500 MHz,  $J(\text{Hz})$ ): 5.19 (2 H, s,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}$ ); 5.23 (2 H, d,  $J_{AB} = 12.2$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}$ ); 5.98 ( $\text{H}_1$ , d,  $J_{1,2} = 4.5$ ); 6.01 ( $\text{H}_1$ , d,  $J_{1,2} = 4.9$ ); 6.07 ( $=\text{CH}$ , t,  $J = 1.8$ ); 6.28 ( $=\text{CH}$ , t,  $J = 2.0$ ) MS (CI) ( $m/e$ ): 442 ( $\text{M} + \text{NH}_4$ ) $^+$ .

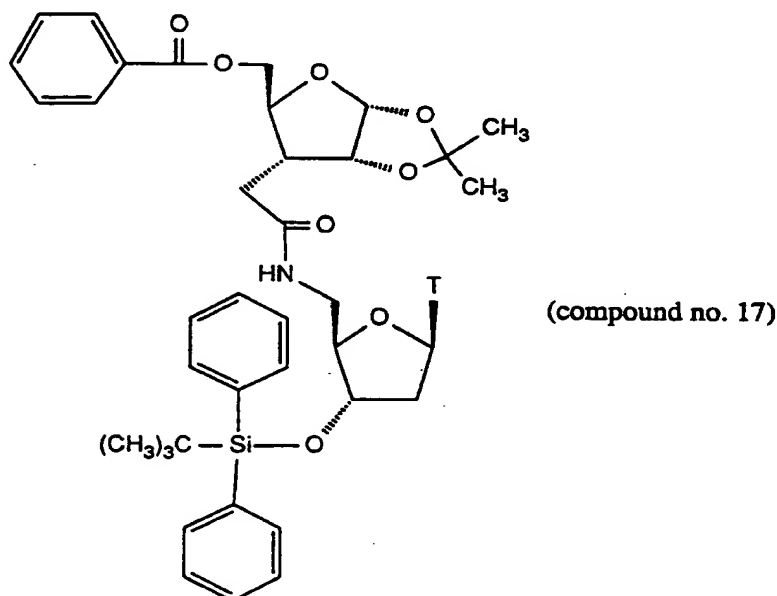
(c) 0.5 g of compound no. 15 are added to a suspension of Pd/C (10 %) (0.25 g) in 30 ml methanol under an atmosphere of  $\text{H}_2$ . After 2 h stirring the mixture is filtered over Celite and evaporated and compound no. 16 is obtained.



$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ , 500 MHz,  $J(\text{Hz})$ ): 1.33 (3H, Me, s); 1.52 (3H, Me, s); 2.55 ( $\text{CH-COOH}$ , dd,  $J = 4.5$ ,  $J' = 17.2$ ); 5.88 ( $\text{H}_1$ , d,  $J_{1,2} = 4.0$ ); 8.05 (2 H-Ar, dd,  $J = 8.2$ ,  $J' = 1.5$ ). MS (CI) ( $m/e$ ): 336 ( $\text{M}^-$ ).

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(d) To a solution of 1.0 g compound no. 16 in 40 ml acetonitrile 0.36 ml N-methylmorpholine are added at room temperature followed by the addition of 0.203 g dry hydroxybenzotriazole and 1.076 g of O-(1H-benzotriazole-1-yl)-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium tetrafluoroborate. After 15 min a solution of 1.42 g of the amine, synthesized from 5'-azido-5'-deoxythymidine via 3'-protection and 5'-azido reduction by hydrogenation, and 0.49 ml N-methylmorpholine in 8 ml acetonitrile is added. After stirring overnight, aqueous  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$  is added and acetonitrile is removed by evaporation. The aqueous layer is extracted 3x with  $\text{CHCl}_3$  and the combined organic extracts are washed with a saturated solution of NaCl, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , filtered and evaporated. The product is chromatographed on silica gel (hexane/acetic acid ester 1:1 to 1:4) to obtain compound no. 17.

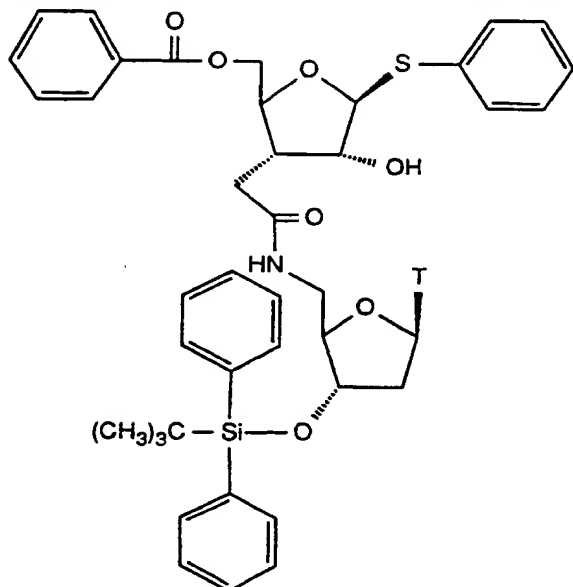


$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ , 500 MHz,  $J(\text{Hz})$ ): 1.09 (9H, s, t-Bu); 1.28 (3 H, s, Me); 1.50 (3 H, s, Me); 5.82 ( $\text{H}_1$ , d,  $J_{1-2} = 4.0$ ); 6.00 ( $\text{H}_{1'}$ , dd,  $J_{1'-2'} = 8.0$ ,  $J_{1'-2'} = 7.6$ ); 6.49 (NHCO, m); 7.02 ( $\text{H}_6$ , d,  $J = 1.0$ ). MS (CI) (m/e): 797 ( $\text{M}^+$ ).

(e) 0.5 g of compound no. 17 are added at  $0^\circ\text{C}$  to a solution of 7.2 ml  $\text{CF}_3\text{COOH}$  and 3.94 ml thiophenol under a dry atmosphere of argon. After 30 min the reaction is kept at room temperature and then vigorously stirred during 6 h. 30 ml  $\text{CHCl}_3$  and 30 ml of a saturated solution of NaCl are added simultaneously. This mixture is slowly neutralized by addition of  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ . The aqueous layer is washed with a saturated solution of NaCl, dried, filtered

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and evaporated. The product is chromatographed on silica gel to obtain compound no. 18.

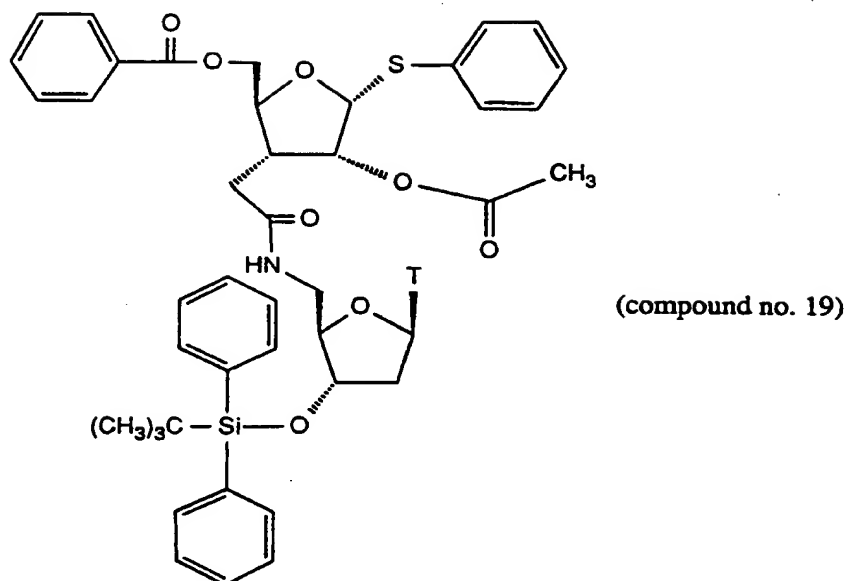


(compound no. 18)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ , 500 MHz,  $J(\text{Hz})$ ): 1.12 (9 H, s, t-Bu); 5.41 ( $\text{H}_1$ , d,  $J_{1,2} = 1.6$ ); 5.69 ( $\text{H}_1$ , t,  $J_{1,2} = 7.0$ ); 6.98 ( $\text{H}_6$ , d,  $J = 1.0$ ). MS (CI) ( $m/e$ ): 850 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ ) $^+$ .

(f) To a solution of 0.18 g compound no. 18 in 1 ml pyridine 0.2 ml acetic acid anhydride are added. After 18 h stirring at room temperature the solvent is coevaporated with toluene in vacuum. The residue is diluted with  $\text{CHCl}_3$ , washed with  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$  and a saturated solution of  $\text{NaCl}$ , dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , filtered and evaporated. The product is chromatographed on silica gel (toluene/acetic acid ester 1:1) to obtain compound no. 19.

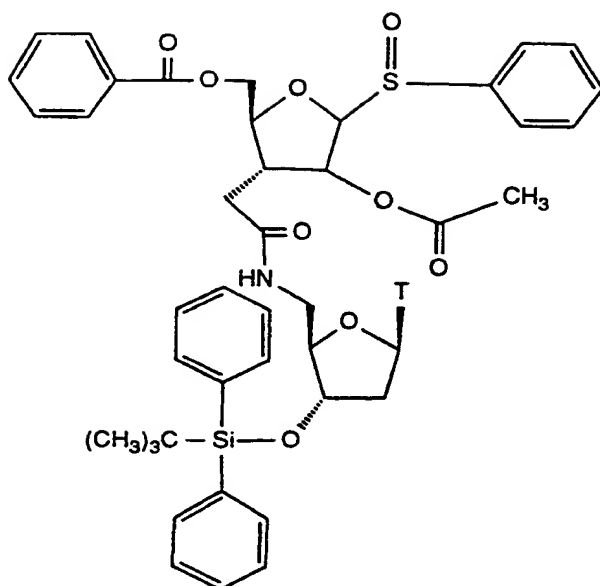
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$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ , 500 MHz,  $J(\text{Hz})$ ): 1.08 (9 H, s, t-Bu); 1.92 (3 H, d,  $J = 1.6$ , Me); 5.43 ( $\text{H}_1$ , s); 5.92 ( $\text{H}_1$ , dd,  $J_{1'-2a'} = 6.0$ ,  $J_{1'-2b'} = 8.2$ ); 6.51 (1 H, m, NHCO). MS (FD) (m/e): 892 ( $\text{M}^+$ ).

(g) A solution of 0.12 g of compound no. 19 with 0.095 g  $\text{NaIO}_4$  in 2.8 ml  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ /dioxane (1:1) is stirred at room temperature during 72 h. The dioxane is evaporated and the residue diluted with  $\text{CHCl}_3$ , washed with a saturated solution of  $\text{NaCl}$ , dried, filtered and evaporated. The product is chromatographed on silica gel (toluene/acetic acid ester 1:2 to 1:4) to obtain compound no. 20.

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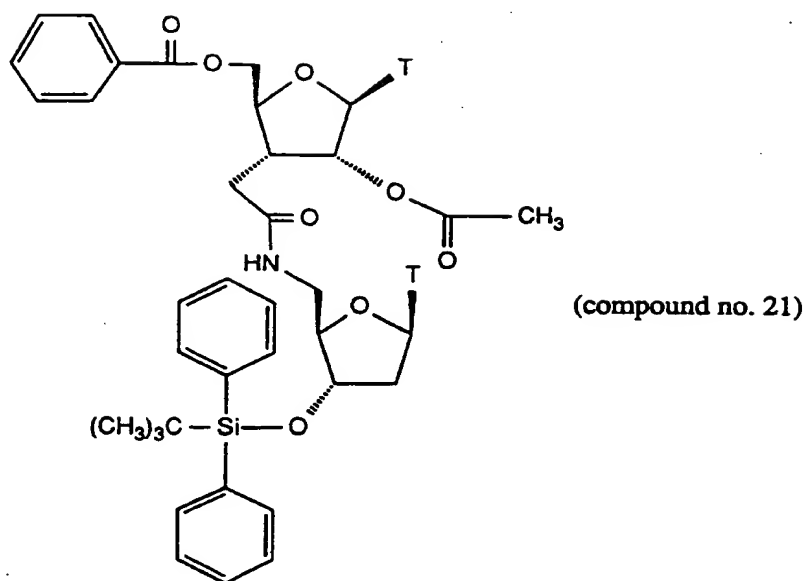


(compound no. 20)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ , 500 MHz,  $J(\text{Hz})$ ): 1.08 (9 H, s, t-Bu); 1.90 (3 H, d,  $J = 1.6$ , Me); 4.65 ( $\text{H}_1$ , s); 5.78 ( $\text{H}_1$ , dd,  $J_{1-2a} = 6.5$ ,  $J_{1-2b} = 7.8$ ); 6.69 (1 H, m, NHCO). MS (FD) ( $m/e$ ): 906 (M-H) $^-$ .

(h) To a suspension of 0.011 g thymine in 0.5 ml  $(\text{CH}_2\text{Cl})_2$  0.025 ml  $\text{CH}_3\text{C}[\text{NSi}(\text{CH}_3)_3]\text{OSi}(\text{CH}_3)_3$  (0.17 mmole) are added and this mixture is kept at 90°C. After 1 h another 2.2 eq. of  $\text{CH}_3\text{C}[\text{NSi}(\text{CH}_3)_3]\text{OSi}(\text{CH}_3)_3$  are added. After 3 h the solution is cooled to room temperature and a solution of 0.07 g compound no. 20 in 0.5 ml  $(\text{CH}_2\text{Cl})_2$  with 0.014 ml trimethylsilyltrifluoromethane sulfonate is added. After 20 min the mixture is cooled to 0°C and 0.012 ml of triethylamine are added. After the addition of  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  the mixture is washed with  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  and a saturated solution of NaCl. After drying and filtration the solvent is evaporated. The product is chromatographed on silica gel (toluene/acetic acid ester 1:1 to 1:3) to obtain compound no. 21.

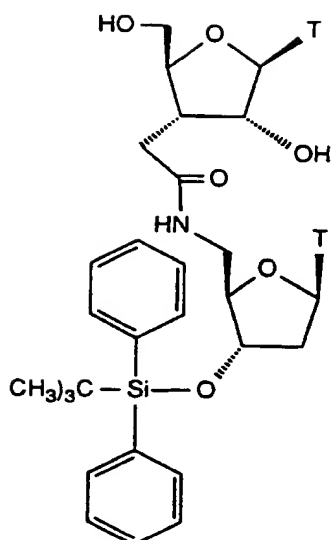
- 35 -



$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ , 250 MHz,  $J(\text{Hz})$ ): 1.08 (9 H, s, t-Bu); 2.1 (3 H, s, Me); 5.43 ( $\text{H}_1$ , dd); 5.80 ( $\text{H}_1$ , s); 5.92 (1 H, t,  $\text{NHCO}$ ); 9.32 and 9.56 (1H, br. s, NH).

(i) 0.680 g of compound no. 21 ( $0.748 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole) are added at RT to a solution of 0.084 g sodium methanolate ( $1.56 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole) in 5 ml methanol. The reaction is finished after 3 hours (thin layer chromatography: ethylacetate:methanol 9:1). The solution is neutralized by addition of Amberlyst 15 ( $\text{H}^+$ ). The resin is filtered off, the solvent is evaporated under vacuum. The residue is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (ethylacetate:methanol; gradient 100:1 10:1) to obtain compound no. 22 (0.44g;  $0.584 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole; yield: 78%).

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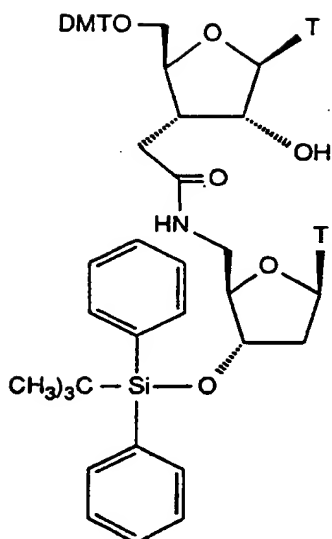


(compound no. 22)

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 250 MHz): 1.06 (9H tBu, s, ); 1.82 (3H Me, d,  $J=1.5$ , ); 1.87 (3H Me, d,  $J=1.5$ , ); 5.67 ( $\text{H}_1$ , s); 5.89 ( $\text{H}_1$ , dd); 6.99 ( $\text{H}_6$ , q); 7.95 ( $\text{H}_6$ , q).

(j) 0.245 g of dimethoxytritylchloride ( $0.72 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole) are added to a solution of 0.55 g compound no. 22 ( $0.72 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole) in 10 ml pyridine. After 12 hours at RT, five portions of 0.074 g each dimethoxytritylchloride (0.3eq.) are added every 4 hours. After 40 hours of stirring at RT, the mixture is diluted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , washed with  $\text{NaHCO}_3\text{aq.}$ , with a saturated solution of sodium chloride in water. The solution is dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , then evaporated under vacuum. The remaining pyridine is coevaporated with toluene under vacuum. The white residue is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (ethylacetate:methanol; gradient 100:1 25:1, with 1% triethylamine) to obtain compound no. 23 (0.581g;  $5.46 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole; yield: 76%).

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(compound no. 23)

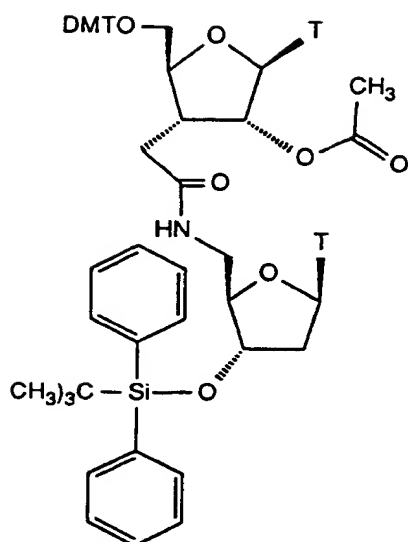
$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 500 MHz): 1.06 (9H, s, tBu); 1.82 (3H, d, Me); 1.87 (3H, d); 3.70 (6H, s, OMe); 5.67 (H<sub>1</sub>, dd); 6.99 (H<sub>6</sub>, q); 7.97 (H<sub>6</sub>, q).

MS (FAB): m/e: 1098 ( $\text{M}^+ + \text{Cl}^-$ ), 1063 ( $\text{M}^+$ ).

(k) 0.564 g of compound no. 23 ( $0.529 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole) are dissolved in 10 ml dry pyridine. 15 ml acetic acid anhydride are added and the mixture is stirred at RT for 20 hours. The solution is diluted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and washed with  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  aq.. After drying with  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , the solvents are evaporated under vacuum. The remaining pyridine is coevaporated under vacuum with toluene. The residue is chromatographed on silica gel (Hexane:ethylacetate; gradient 4:1 1:3 + 1% triethylamine) to obtain compound no. 24 (0.283g;  $0.306 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole).



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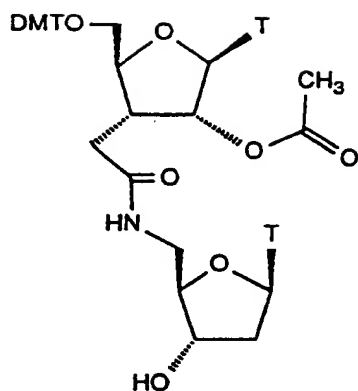
(compound no. 24)

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 500 MHz): 1.08 (9H, s); 1.45 (3H<sub>7</sub>, d,  $J_{6-7}=1.0$ ); 1.88 (3H<sub>7</sub>\*, d,  $J_{6-7}=1.0$ ); 2.02 (3H OAc, s); 2.11 (H<sub>9</sub>, dd,  $J_{9-9'}=15.0$ ,  $J_{9-3}=6.7$ ), 2.18 (H<sub>2</sub>\*, ddd,  $J_{2-2'}=14.0$ ,  $J_{2-3'}=2.7$ ,  $J_{2-1'}=6.4$ ); 2.21 (H<sub>9'</sub>, dd,  $J_{9'-3}=8.4$ ); 2.39 (H<sub>2'</sub>\*, ddd,  $J_{2'-3'}=6.3$ ,  $J_{2'-1'}=7.8$ ); 3.04-3.16 (3H, m); 3.25 (H<sub>5</sub>, dd,  $J_{4-5}=3.3$ ,  $J_{5-5'}=10.8$ ); 3.46 (H<sub>5'</sub>, dd,  $J_{5'-4}=2.2$ ); 3.79 (6H OMe, s); 3.96-4.02 (H<sub>4</sub>, H<sub>4</sub>\*, m); 4.30 (H<sub>3</sub>\*, ddd); 5.57 (H<sub>2</sub>, dd,  $J_{2-1}=3.9$ ,  $J_{2-3}=6.6$ ); 5.83 (H<sub>1</sub>\*, dd); 5.96 (H<sub>1</sub>, d); 6.55 (H<sub>10</sub>, dd,  $J_{10-5}=J_{10-5'}=5.0$ ); 6.83 (4H<sub>11</sub>,  $J_{11-12}=8.0$ ); 6.96 (H<sub>6</sub>\*, q); 7.60-7.64 (4H<sub>12</sub>, m); 8.26 (NH, m); 8.62 (NH, m).

MS (FAB):  $m/e$ : 1140 ( $\text{M}^+ + \text{Cl}^-$ ); 1105 ( $\text{M}^+$ ).

(I) 0.219 g of compound no. 24 ( $0.197 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole) are dissolved in 8 ml dry tetrahydrofuran. 0.218 ml of a 1 M solution tetrabutyl ammonium fluoride ( $0.217 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole; 1.1 eq.) in tetrahydrofuran are added to this solution. The mixture is stirred at  $0^\circ\text{C}$  for 2 hours, then diluted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . This solution is washed 3 times with  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$  aq., with a saturated solution of sodium chloride in water. The organic phase is dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ . After evaporation of the solvents under reduced pressure the residue is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (ethylacetate:ethanol 4:1 +1% triethylamine) to obtain compound no. 25 (0.154g;  $0.175 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole: yield: 89%).

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(compound no. 25)

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 500 MHz): 1.46 (3H<sub>7</sub>, d); 1.90 (3H<sub>7</sub>, d); 2.14 (3H OAc, s); 3.79 (6H OMe, s); 5.63 (NH, m); 5.81 (H<sub>1</sub>, dd); 5.88 (H<sub>1</sub>, s); 7.08 (H<sub>6</sub>, q); 7.59 (H<sub>6</sub>, q).

MS (FAB):  $m/e$ : 866 ( $\text{M}^+ - \text{H}^+$ ), 902 ( $\text{M}^+ + \text{Cl}^-$ ).

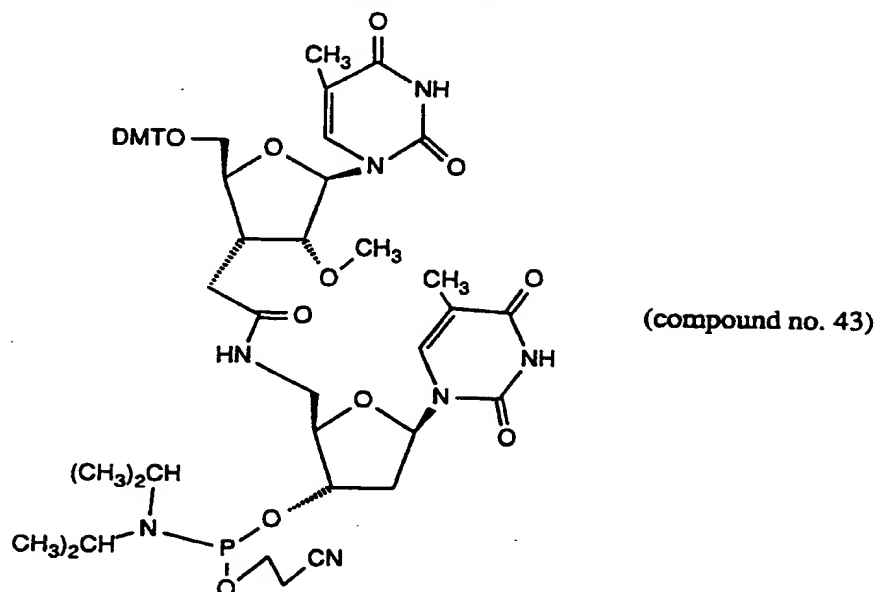
(m) 0.144 g of compound no. 25 ( $0.166 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole) are dissolved in 10 ml dry  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . 0.068 g of  $\text{N,N}$ -diisopropylammonium tetrazolide ( $0.398 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole) and 0.11 g of 2-cyanoethyl- $\text{N,N,N}',\text{N}'$ -tetraisopropyl phosphoramidite ( $0.364 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole) are added to this solution. The mixture is stirred at RT for 20 hours. A saturated solution of  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  aq. is added. The organic phase is separated and washed with  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  aq., with a saturated solution of sodium chloride in water, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ . After evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure, the resin is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (ethylacetate:methanol; gradient 100:1 20:1 + 1% triethylamine) to obtain compound no. 26 (0.15g;  $0.139 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole; yield: 84%).

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 500 MHz): 1.46 (3H<sub>7</sub>, d,  $J_{6-7}=1.0$ ); 1.47 (3H<sub>7</sub>, d,  $J_{6-7}=1.0$ ); 1.92 (6H<sub>7</sub>, d); 2.11 (OAc, s); 2.12 (OAc, s); 3.79 (6H OMe, s); 5.60 (H<sub>2'</sub>, dd); 5.74 (H<sub>1'</sub>, dd); 5.89 (H<sub>1'</sub>, dd); 5.95 (H<sub>1'</sub>, d,  $J_{1'-2'}=2.8$ ); 5.96 (H<sub>1'</sub>, d,  $J_{1'-2'}=2.8$ ).

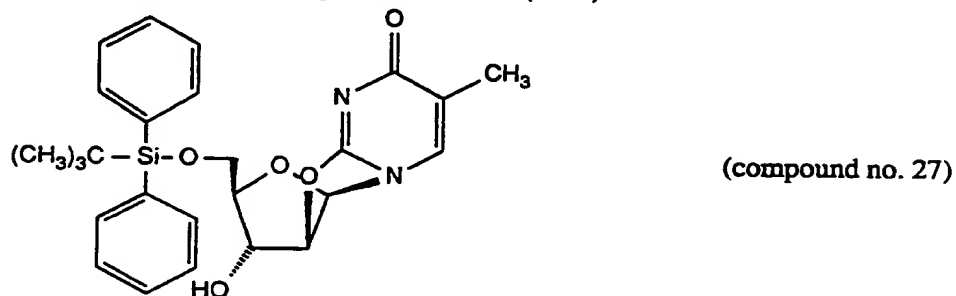
$^{31}\text{P}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 101 MHz,  $\delta$  (ppm)): 149.7 and 150.2.

MS (FAB):  $m/e$ : 1067 ( $\text{M}^+$ ), 1066 ( $\text{M}^+ - \text{H}^+$ ).

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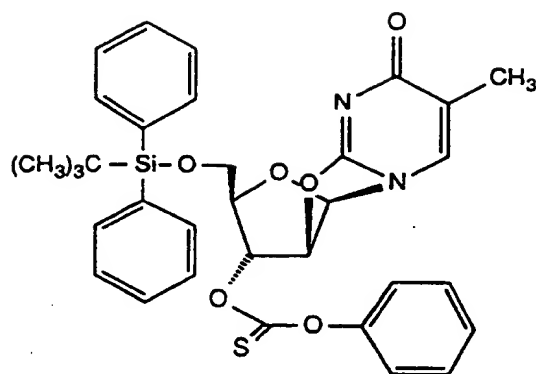
**Example A3: Preparation of compound no. 43**

(a) To a stirred solution of 5.05 g of compound no. 27 prepared according to Codington, J.F., Doerr, I.L., Fox, J.F., J. Org. Chem. 29:558 (1964)



in 105 ml  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  4.26 ml pyridine, 2.94 ml triethylamine, 1.29 g dimethylamino pyridine and then 2.86 ml o-phenyl chlorothioformate are added. After 24 h stirring all reagents are added in the same amounts as at the beginning. After 56 h the product is worked up as described in example A2(g) including chromatography of the crude product to obtain compound no. 28.

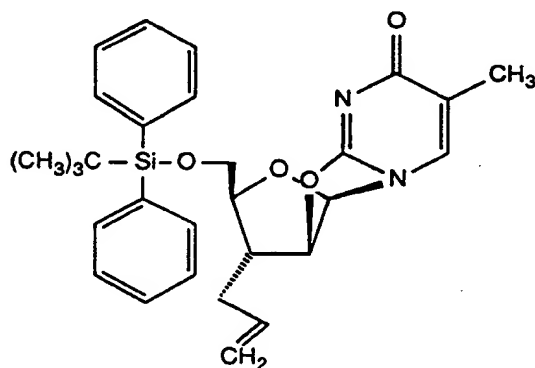
- 41 -



(compound no. 28)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ , 500 MHz,  $J(\text{Hz})$ ): 1.92 (3 H, d,  $J = 1.3$ , Me); 4.66 (1 H, t,  $J_{4'-5a'} = J_{4'-5b'} = 6.9$ ,  $\text{H}_{4'}$ ); 5.49 (1 H, d,  $J_{2'-1'} = 5.8$ ,  $\text{H}_{2'}$ ); 5.96 (1 H, br. s,  $\text{H}_{3'}$ ); 6.25 (1 H, d,  $J_{1'-2'} = 5.8$ ,  $\text{H}_{1'}$ ). MS (FD) ( $m/e$ ): 615 ( $\text{M}^+$ ).

(b) To a stirred solution of 4.36 g of compound no. 28 in 70.9 ml benzene 0.58 g of azobisisobutyronitrile are added, followed by the addition of 10.7 ml tributylallylstannane. The reaction is kept at  $80^\circ\text{C}$  for 18 h. Another 0.29 g of azobisisobutyronitrile are added. After 22 h the mixture is concentrated and the product is chromatographed on silica gel (hexane/acetic acid ester: 2:1 to pure acetic acid ester, then acetic acid ester/methanol 10:1) to obtain compound no. 29.



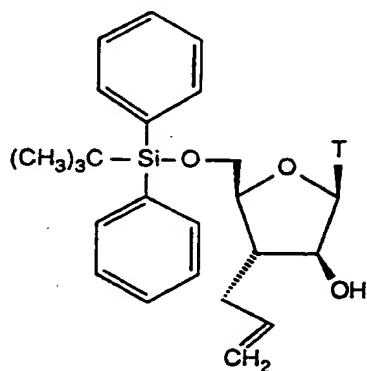
(compound no. 29)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ , 250 MHz,  $J(\text{Hz})$ ): 1.00 (9 H, s, t-Bu); 1.91 (3 H, d,  $J = 1.3$ , Me); 5.06 (1 H, dd,  $\text{H}_{2'}$ ); 5.75 (1 H, m,  $\text{CH}=\text{C}$ ); 6.00 (1 H, d,  $J_{1'-2'} = 5.5$ ,  $\text{H}_{1'}$ ).

(c) 0.5 g of compound no. 29 are diluted in 6.4 ml of freshly distilled tetrahydrofuran and 3.2 ml water are added. After cooling to  $0^\circ\text{C}$ , 0.96 ml 2 N NaOH are added and the solution is stirred for 1 h and 4 h at room temperature. After neutralization with 1 N HCl extraction with  $\text{CHCl}_3$  is carried out 4x. The organic layers are washed with a saturated

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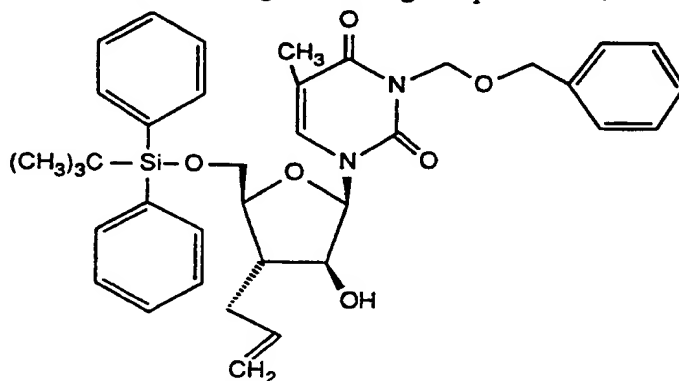
solution of NaCl, dried and evaporated. The residue is chromatographed on silica gel affording compound no. 30.



(compound no. 30)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ , 500 MHz,  $J(\text{Hz})$ ): 1.12 (9 H, s, t-Bu); 1.71 (3 H, d,  $J = 1.4$ , Me); 4.16 (1 H, m,  $\text{H}_2$ ); 6.00 (1 H, d,  $J_{1,2} = 4.0$ ,  $\text{H}_1$ ). MS (FD) ( $m/e$ ): 521 ( $\text{M}^+$ ).

(d) To a stirred solution of 0.44 g of compound no. 30 in 4 ml acetonitrile 0.15 ml 1,5-diazabicyclo-[5.4.0.]-undec-5-en and 0.13 ml benzyloxymethylchloride are added. After 18 h at room temperature an aqueous solution of  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$  is added. The organic solvent is removed in vacuum and the aqueous phase is extracted with  $\text{CHCl}_3$ . The organic layer is washed with a saturated solution of NaCl, dried and concentrated. The product is chromatographed on silica gel affording compound no. 31.



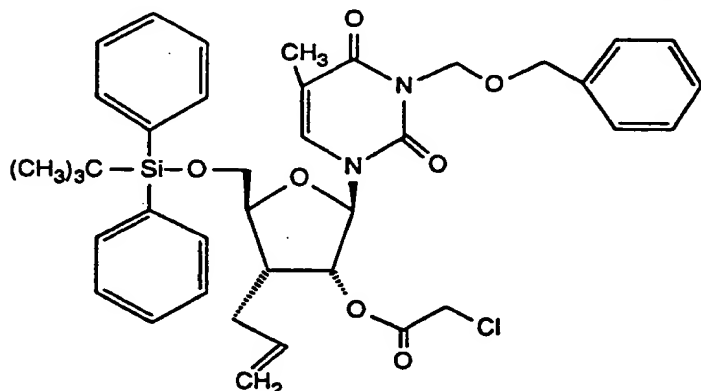
(compound no. 31)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ , 500 MHz,  $J(\text{Hz})$ ): 1.12 (9 H, s, t-Bu); 1.74 (3 H, d,  $J = 1.6$ , Me); 4.19 (1 H, dt,  $J_{2,3\text{-OH}} = 8.5$ ,  $J_{1,2} = J_{2,3} = 3.8$ ,  $\text{H}_2$ ); 5.51 (2 H, AB,  $J = 13.2$ ,  $\text{NCH}_2\text{O}$ ); 6.03 (1 H, d,  $J_{1,2} = 3.8$ ,  $\text{H}_1$ ). MS (FD) ( $m/e$ ): 641 ( $\text{M}^+$ ).

(e) A solution of 2.23 g triphenyl phosphine and 1.73 ml diisopropylazodicarboxylate in 30 ml of dry toluene is stirred for 1 h at  $0^\circ\text{C}$  under argon. The solution is warmed to room

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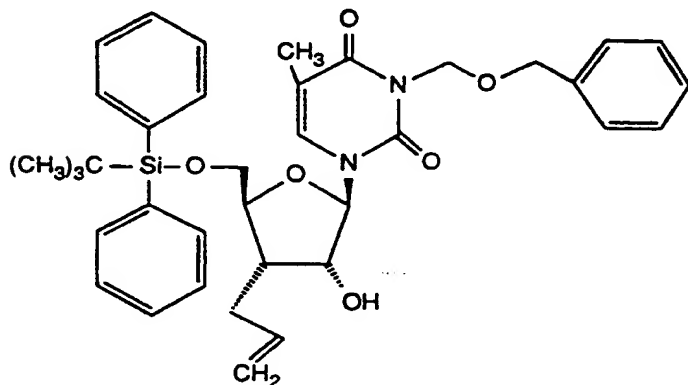
temperature and 2.18 g of compound no. 31 in 15 ml of toluene are added. After 10 min 0.96 g of chloroacetic acid are added. After stirring for 56 h the solvent is removed and the residue is chromatographed on silica gel affording compound no. 32.



(compound no. 32)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ , 500 MHz,  $J(\text{Hz})$ ): 1.11 (9 H, s, t-Bu); 1.57 (3 H, s, Me); 5.55 (1 H, dd,  $J = 6.2$ ,  $J = 2.1$ ,  $\text{H}_2$ ); 5.92 (1 H, d,  $J_{1-2} = 2.1$ ,  $\text{H}_1$ ). MS (FD) ( $m/e$ ): 717 ( $\text{M}^+$ ).

(f) To a solution of 0.24 g of compound no. 32 in 10 ml methanol 10 ml of a solution of sodium methanolate (0.009 g Na in 1 ml methanol) are added at room temperature under argon. After 30 min the mixture is neutralized by slow addition of  $\text{H}^+$ -ion exchange resin. This mixture is filtered and evaporated to obtain compound no. 33.

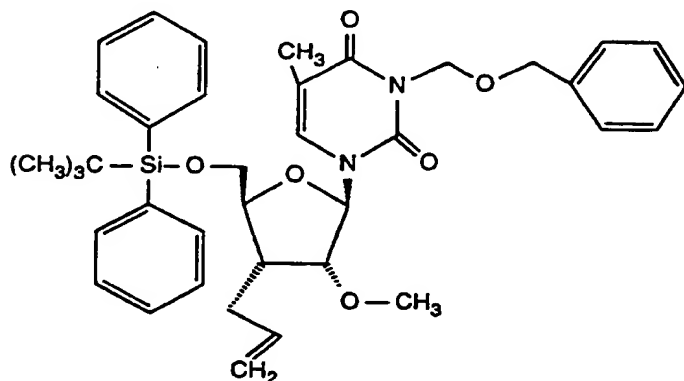


(compound no. 33)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ , 500 MHz,  $J(\text{Hz})$ ): 1.10 (9 H, s, t-Bu); 1.57 (3 H, s, Me); 4.28 (1 H, dd,  $J_{2-3} = 5.3$ ,  $J_{1-2} = 1.0$ ,  $\text{H}_2$ ); 5.49 (2 H, s,  $\text{NCH}_2\text{O}$ ); 5.65 (1 H, d,  $J_{1-2} = 1.0$ ,  $\text{H}_1$ ). MS (FD) ( $m/e$ ): 641 ( $\text{M}^+$ ).

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(g) A suspension of 0.69 g  $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}$  and 0.19 g of compound no. 33 in 5 ml  $\text{CH}_3\text{I}$  is kept at  $45^\circ\text{C}$  for 20 h. The excess  $\text{CH}_3\text{I}$  is distilled off and the residue is diluted with  $\text{CHCl}_3$ , filtered and concentrated. Chromatography on silica gel affords compound no. 34.



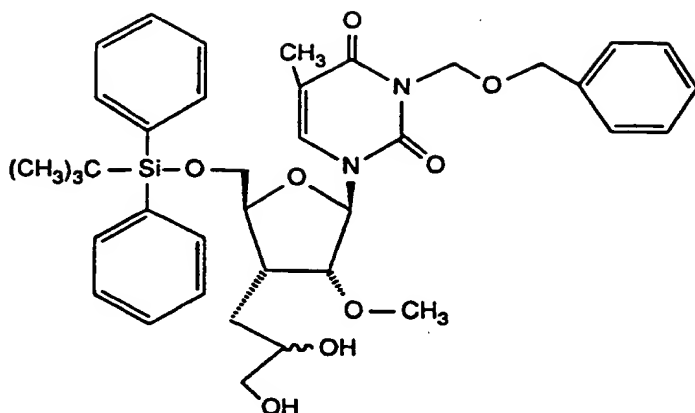
(compound no. 34)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ , 500 MHz,  $J(\text{Hz})$ ): 1.10 (9 H, s, t-Bu); 1.46 (3 H, d,  $J = 1.6$ , Me); 3.60 (3 H, s, MeO); 4.72 (2 H, s,  $\text{PhCH}_2\text{O}$ ); 5.06 (2 H, m,  $\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$ ); 5.87 (1 H, d,  $J_{1,2} = 1.0$ ,  $\text{H}_1$ ).

(h) To a stirred suspension of 0.084 g NaH in 6 ml tetrahydrofuran 0.83 g of compound no. 33 are added at  $0^\circ$ . After 1 h 0.12 ml  $\text{CH}_3\text{I}$  is added and the reaction is kept at room temperature. After 18 h the solvent is removed under vacuum and the residue is diluted with  $\text{CHCl}_3$ , washed with  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$  and a saturated solution of NaCl, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and evaporated. The residue is chromatographed on silica gel to obtain compound no. 34.

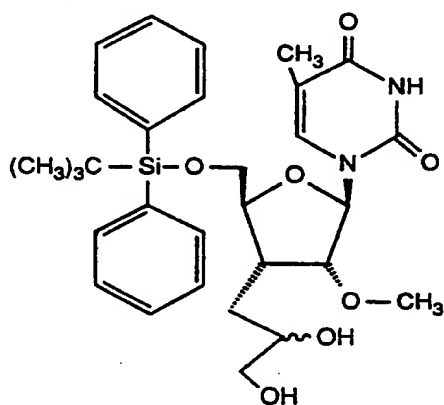
(i) To a stirred solution of 0.83 g of compound no. 34 in acetone/ $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (4:1) 0.188 g of 4-methylmorpholine-4-oxide monohydrate and then 0.032 g of  $\text{OsO}_4$  are added at room temperature. After 17 h the solvent is removed under vacuum. The residue is diluted with  $\text{CHCl}_3$ , washed with a saturated solution of NaCl, dried, filtered and evaporated. The residue is chromatographed on silica gel to obtain compound no. 35.

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(compound no. 35)

(j) A solution of 0.735 g of compound no. 35 in 10 ml methanol with 0.735 g Pd/C is stirred overnight under an atmosphere of hydrogen at room temperature. The solution is filtered and evaporated under vacuum. The residue is chromatographed on silica gel to obtain compound no. 36.

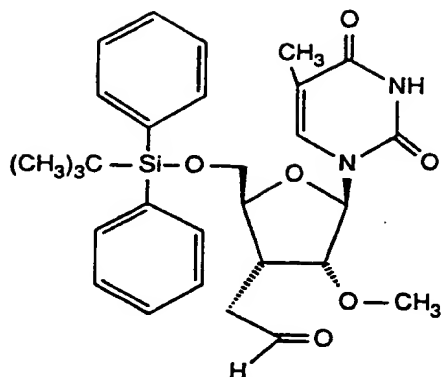


(compound no. 36)

(k) A solution of 0.49 g of compound no. 36 and 0.203 g of NaIO<sub>4</sub> in 5 ml of a mixture of dioxane/H<sub>2</sub>O (3:1) is stirred for 18 h at room temperature. The solvent is removed and the residue is diluted with CHCl<sub>3</sub>, washed with a saturated solution of NaCl and dried. After evaporation chromatography on silica gel affords compound no. 37.

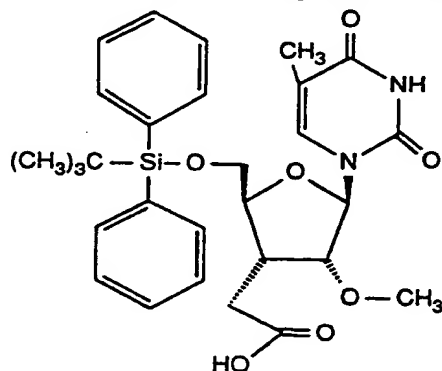


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(compound no. 37)

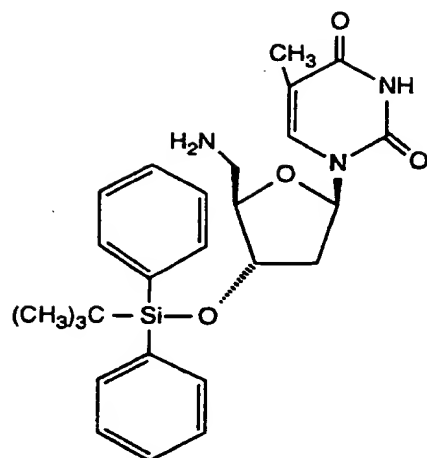
(l) To a stirred solution of 0.37 g of compound no. 37 in 2.3 ml t-butanol 0.374 g of  $\text{NaClO}_2$ , 0.29 ml 2-methyl-2-butene and 0.381 g  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$  in 1.4 ml water are added at room temperature. After 30 min the solution is evaporated under vacuum. The residue is taken up in a saturated solution of  $\text{NaCl}$  and extracted three times with  $\text{CHCl}_3$ . The organic phase is dried and evaporated to afford compound no. 38.



(compound no. 38)

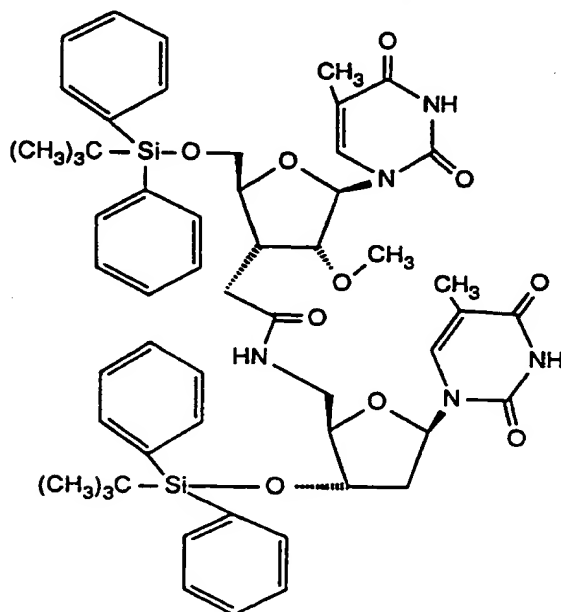
(m) To a solution of 0.33 g of compound no. 38 in 3 ml acetonitrile 0.073 ml of N-methyl-morpholine, 0.041 g of hydroxybenzotriazole and then 0.22 g of (1-H-benzotriazol-1-yl) N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium tetrafluoroborate are added at room temperature. After 30 min a solution of 0.29 g of compound no. 39, synthesized from 5'-azido-5'-deoxy-thymidine via 3'-protection and 5'-azido reduction by hydrogenation,

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(compound no. 39)

is added with 1.5 eq. of N-methylmorpholine in 2 ml acetonitrile. After 17 h aqueous  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$  is added. Acetonitrile is removed under vacuum. The aqueous phase is extracted with  $\text{CHCl}_3$ , the organic phase is washed with a saturated solution of  $\text{NaCl}$ , dried and evaporated. Chromatography on silica gel affords compound no. 40.

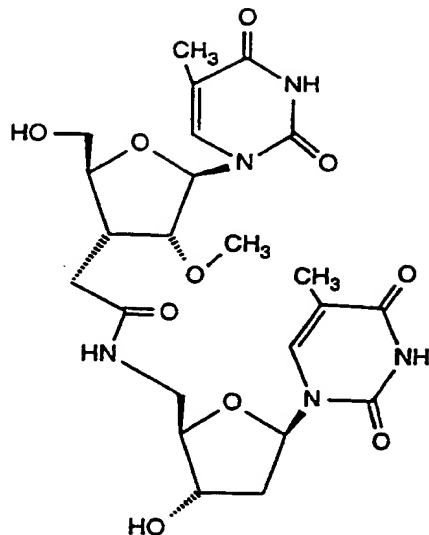


(compound no. 40)

(n) To a solution of 0.42 g of compound no. 40 in 4 ml tetrahydrofuran 0.06 ml acetic acid and 0.91 ml of a 1 M solution of tetrabutylammonium fluoride in tetrahydrofuran are added at room temperature. After 16 h triethylamine is added and the mixture is co-evaporated with toluene. The residue is chromatographed on silica gel to afford

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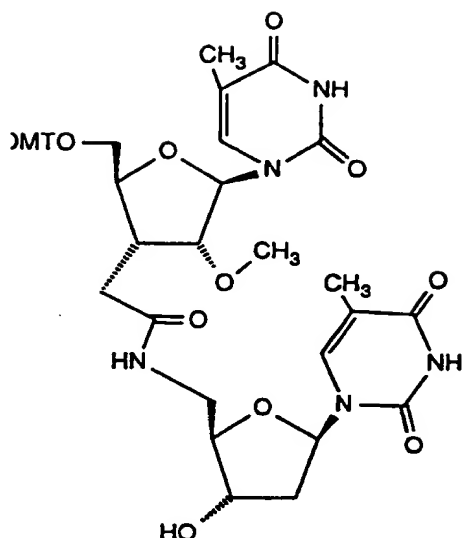
compound no. 41.



(compound no. 41)

(o) 0.146 g of dimethoxytritylchloride ( $0.424 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole) are added to a stirred solution of 0.19 g of compound no. 41 ( $0.353 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole) in 6 ml dry pyridine. The mixture is stirred at RT. Four portions of 0.036 g each dimethoxytritylchloride ( $0.106 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole) are added every 6 hours. The solution is diluted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , washed with  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  aq., with a saturated solution of sodium chloride in water, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ . The solvents are evaporated under vacuum. The residue is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (ethylacetate:methanol; gradient 100:1 20:1 + 1% triethylamine) to obtain compound no. 42 (0.245 g,  $0.289 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole; yield: 82%).

- 49 -



(compound no. 42)

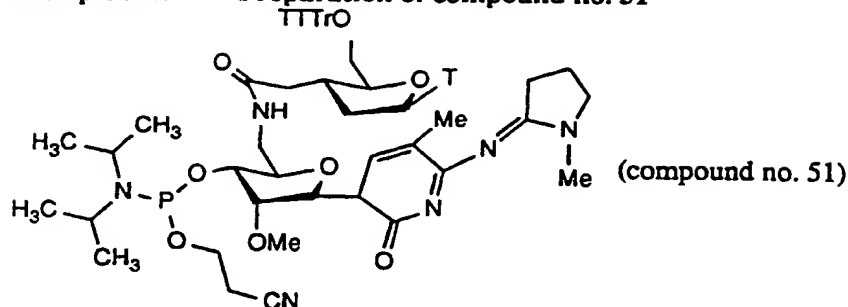
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz): 1.48 (3H<sub>7</sub>, d, J<sub>7-6</sub>=1.0); 1.89 (3H<sub>7</sub>, d, J<sub>6-7</sub>=1.1); 3.66 (OMe, s); 3.79 (OMe, s); 3.80 (OMe, s); 5.86 (H<sub>1</sub>, s); 5.95 (H<sub>1</sub>, dd, <sup>3</sup>J<sub>1-2</sub>=7.0, <sup>3</sup>J<sub>1-2</sub>=7.5); 7.15 (H<sub>6</sub>, q); 7.66 (H<sub>6</sub>, q).

MS (FAB): m/e: 874 (M<sup>+</sup> + Cl<sup>-</sup>), 838 (M<sup>+</sup> - H<sup>+</sup>).

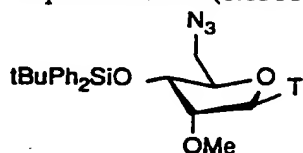
(p) 0.23 g of compound no. 42 (0.273·10<sup>-3</sup> mole) are dissolved in 10 ml dry CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. 0.112 g of N,N-diisopropylammonium tetrazolide (0.657·10<sup>-3</sup> mole) and 0.182 g 2-cyanoethyl-N,N,N',N'-tetraisopropyl phosphoramidite (0.602·10<sup>-3</sup> mole) are added to this solution. The mixture is stirred at RT for 24 hours. A saturated solution of NaHCO<sub>3</sub> aq. is added. The organic phase is separated and washed with NaHCO<sub>3</sub> aq., with a saturated solution of sodium chloride in water, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After evaporation of the solvent under vacuum, the residue is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (ethylacetate:methanol; gradient 100:1 97:3, + 1% triethylamine) to obtain compound no. 43 (0.21g; 0.202·10<sup>-3</sup> mole; yield: 74%).

<sup>31</sup>P NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 101 MHz, delta (ppm)): 148.7 and 149.6.

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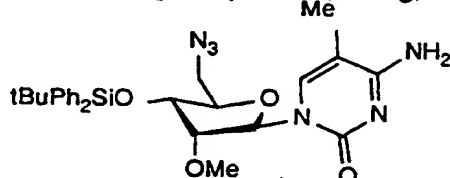
**Example A4: Preparation of compound no. 51**

(a) 26.84 g of compound no. 44 (0.0501 mole)



(compound no. 44)

are dissolved in 80 ml of dry pyridine. To this solution 18.44 g 4-chlorophenylphosphorodichlorate (0.0751 mole) and 10.47 g 1,2,4-triazole (0.1503 mole) are added at RT. The reaction mixture is heated at 50°C for 24 hours, then diluted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and washed with  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$  aq., with a saturated solution of sodium chloride in water. The organic phase is dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ . The residue is further transformed without purification. The residue is dissolved in 100 ml of dioxane (100 ml). To this solution 50 ml of concentrated ammoniac (25 % in water) is added. The mixture is stirred at RT for 23 hours, then extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . The water phase is saturated with NaCl and extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . The organic phases are dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ . The solvent is evaporated under vacuum and the residue is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (:methanol gradient 50:1 9:1) to obtain compound no. 45 (24.61g; 0.0456 mole: yield= 91%).

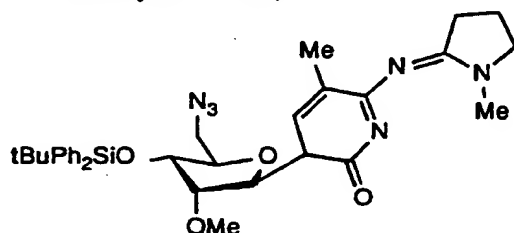


(compound no. 45)

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 500 MHz, J (Hz)); 1.10 (9H tBu, s); 1.83 (3H7, d,  $J_{6-7}=1.0$ ); 3.24 ( $\text{H}_2$ , dd,  $J_{2-3}=5.0$ ,  $J_{2-1}=1.1$ ); 3.45 (3H OMe, s); 3.46 ( $\text{H}_5$ , dd,  $J_{5-5'}=13.5$ ,  $J_{5-4}=3.0$ ); 3.80 ( $\text{H}_5'$ , dd,  $J_{5'-4}=2.8$ ); 3.95 ( $\text{H}_3$ , dd,  $J_{3-4}=8.8$ ); 4.20 ( $\text{H}_4$ , ddd); 5.91 ( $\text{H}_1$ , d); 7.36 ( $\text{H}_6$ , q). MS(FD): m/e: 535 ( $\text{M}^+$ ).

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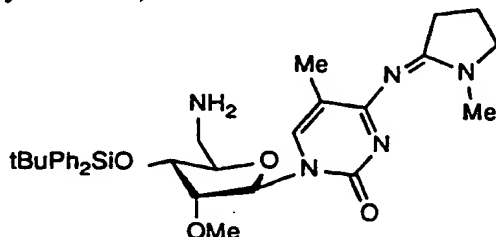
(b) 0.251 g of compound no. 45 ( $0.469 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole) are dissolved in 5 ml dry pyridine. 0.136 g N-methylpyrrolidone dimethylacetal ( $0.938 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole) are added. This mixture is stirred at RT for 16 hours. The pyridine is coevaporated 3 times with toluene under vacuum. The residue is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (ethylacetate:methanol; gradient 20:1 10:1) to obtain compound no. 46 (0.276g;  $0.445 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole; yield: 95%).



(compound no. 46)

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 500 MHz, J (Hz)): 1.10 (9H tBu, s); 1.88 (3H<sub>7</sub>, d,  $J_{6-7}=1.0$ ); 2.04 (2H<sub>9</sub>, m); 3.06 (3H NMe, s), 3.13 (H<sub>10</sub>, m); 3.17 (H<sub>10'</sub>, m); 3.30 (H<sub>2</sub>, dd,  $J_{2-3}=5.1$ ;  $J_{1-2}=1.0$ ); 3.43 (H<sub>5</sub>, dd,  $J_{5-4}=3.5$ ); 3.43-3.47 (2H<sub>8</sub>, m); 3.45 (3H OMe, s), 3.75 (H<sub>5'</sub>, dd,  $J_{5-5'}=13.4$ ,  $J_{5'-4}=2.9$ ); 4.02 (H<sub>3</sub>, dd,  $J_{3-4}=8.6$ ); 4.20 (H<sub>4</sub>, ddd), 5.95 (H<sub>1</sub>, d); 7.30 (H<sub>6</sub>, q).

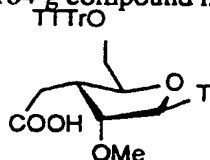
(c) 4 g of compound no. 46 ( $6.49 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole) are dissolved in 60 ml methanol. 1.466 g  $\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$  ( $6.49 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole) are added to this solution three times: at 0, 60 and 90 minutes each. After 2 hours of vigorous stirring at RT, a saturated solution of  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  aq. is added. The pH of the solution is brought to pH=9. The methanol is evaporated under vacuum. The water phase is extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . The organic phase is washed with a saturated solution of sodium chloride in water and dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ . The crude product, compound no. 47, is used without purification in the next step (3.50g;  $5.9 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole; yield: 91%).



(compound no. 47)

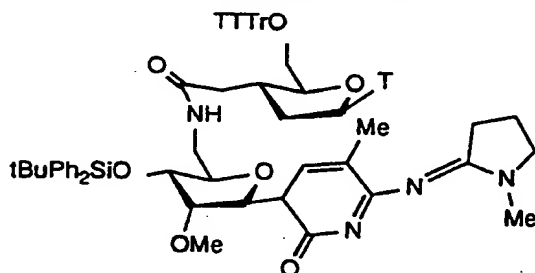
$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 250 MHz): 1.10 (9H tBu, s); 1.86 (3H<sub>7</sub>, d,  $J_{6-7}=1.0$ ); 3.05 (3H NMe, s); 3.48 (3H OMe, s); 5.91 (H<sub>1</sub>, d,  $J_{1-2}=1.3$ ).

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(d) 1.104 g compound no. 48 ( $1.588 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole)

(compound no. 48)

are dissolved in 20 ml acetonitrile (dry). 0.176 g of triethylamine ( $1.74 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole), 0.561 g O-(1H-benzotriazole-1-yl)-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium tetrafluoroborate ( $1.74 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole) and 0.107 g N-hydroxybenzotriazole ( $0.79 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole) are added to this solution. This mixture is stirred at RT for 1 hour. 0.935 g compound no. 47 ( $1.588 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole) are added followed by 0.241 g triethylamine ( $2.38 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole). After 12 hours at RT, a saturated solution of  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$  is introduced in the reaction flask. The solvent is evaporated under vacuum, the water phase is extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . The organic phase is dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ . After evaporation of the solvent, the residue is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (ethylacetate:methanol: gradient 100:1 10:1) to obtain compound no. 49 (1.407g;  $1.106 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole; yield: 70%).

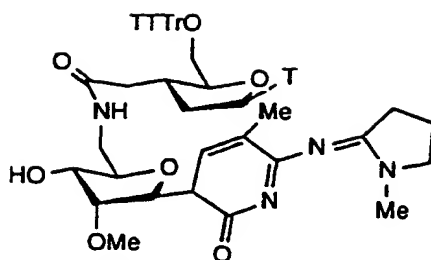


(compound no. 49)

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 500 MHz): 1.10 (9H tBu, s); 1.30 (27H tBu, s); 1.35 (3H<sub>7</sub>, d,  $J_{6-7}=1.0$ ); 1.96 (3H<sub>7</sub>, d,  $J_{6-7}=1.0$ ); 3.05 (3H NMe, s); 3.08 (3H OMe, s); 5.18 (H<sub>1</sub>, d,  $J_{1-2}=5.9$ ); 6.10 (H<sub>1</sub>, dd,  $J_{1-2}=3.1$ ,  $J_{1-2'}=7.0$ ).  
MS(FAB);  $m/e$  1265 ( $\text{M}^+$ ).

(e) 0.470 g of compound no. 49 ( $0.371 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole) are dissolved in 20 ml dry tetrahydrofuran. 0.107 g tetrabutyl ammonium fluoride (0.408 ml of a 1 M solution in tetrahydrofuran) are added to this solution. After 2 hours at RT, the solvent is evaporated under vacuum. The residue is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (ethylacetate:methanol: gradient 100:1 10:1) to obtain compound no. 50 ( $0.81\text{g}$ ;  $0.304 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole; yield: 82%).

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(compound no. 50)

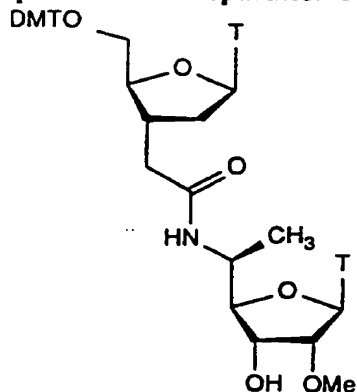
$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 500 MHz,  $J$  ( $\text{H}_2$ )): 1.30 (27H tBu, s); 1.36 (3H<sub>7</sub>, d,  $J_{6-7}=1.0$ ); 1.98 (3H<sub>7</sub>, d,  $J_{6-7}=1.0$ ); 2.07 (2H<sub>9</sub>, m); 2.23 (1H<sub>2</sub>, ddd,  $J_{2-2'}=16.2$ ,  $J_{2-1}=7.0$ ,  $J_{2-3}=9.2$ ); 2.31-2.44 (3H, m); 3.07 (3H NMe, s); 3.18 (H<sub>5</sub>, ddd,  $J_{5-5'}=14.0$ ,  $J_{5-10}=2.2$ ,  $J_{5-4}=3.0$ ); 3.25 (H<sub>10</sub>, ddd); 3.31 (H<sub>5</sub>, dd,  $J_{5-4}=3.5$ ,  $J_{5-5'}=10.9$ ); 3.46-3.51 (2H<sub>8</sub>, m); 3.47 (3H OMe, s); 3.51 (H<sub>5</sub>, dd,  $J_{5-4}=2.3$ ); 3.92 (H<sub>5</sub>, ddd,  $J_{5-4}=2.6$ ,  $J_{5-10}=8.0$ ); 3.95 (H<sub>4</sub>, ddd,  $J_{3-4}=8.3$ ); 4.16 (H<sub>4</sub>, ddd,  $J_{3-4}=3.6$ ); 4.24 (H<sub>3</sub>, ddd); 4.71 (H<sub>2</sub>, dd,  $J_{2-3}=5.7$ ); 5.15 (H<sub>1</sub>, d,  $J_{1-2}=5.5$ ); 6.11 (H<sub>1</sub>, dd,  $J_{1-2}=3.1$ ); 7.08 (H<sub>6</sub>, q); 7.75 (H<sub>6</sub>, q).  
MS (FAB):  $m/e$ : 1027 ( $\text{M}^+$ ).

(f) 0.24 g of compound no. 50 ( $0.233 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole) are dissolved in 10 ml dry  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . 0.096 g of  $\text{N,N}$ -diisopropylammonium tetrazolide ( $0.56 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole) and 0.155 g of 2-cyanoethyl- $\text{N,N,N',N'}$ -tetraisopropyl phosphoramidite ( $0.513 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole) are added to this solution. The mixture is stirred at RT for 24 hours. A saturated solution of  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  aq. is added. The organic phase is separated and washed with  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  aq., with a saturated solution of sodium chloride in water, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ . After evaporation of the solvent under vacuum, the residue is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (ethylacetate:methanol; gradient 100:1 25:1) to obtain compound no. 51 (0.225 g;  $0.184 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mole; yield: 79%).

$^{31}\text{P}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 101 MHz,  $\delta$  (ppm)): 150.7 and 151.3.

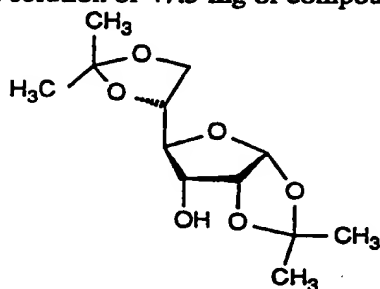


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**Example A5: Preparation of compound no. 71**

(compound no. 71)

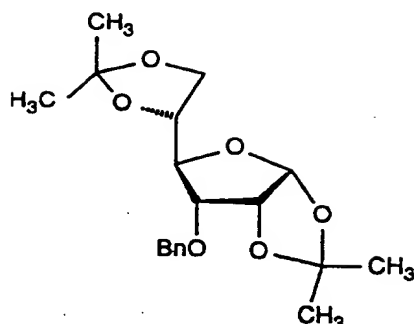
(a) A solution of 47.5 mg of compound no. 52 (0.182 mol)



(compound no. 52)

in 70 ml tetrahydrofuran is added to a suspension of NaH (8.76 g, 55%, 0.201 mol, washed with hexane) in 110 ml tetrahydrofuran at 0°C. The reaction is stirred for 1.0 h at 0°C and 0.5 h at 25°C. 46.7 g of benzylbromide (0.273 mol) and 3.36 g of tetrabutyl ammonium iodide (9.1 mmol) are added to the reaction mixture and stirring is continued for 1.0 h at 25°C. The reaction mixture is poured into a saturated, aqueous solution of NH<sub>4</sub>Cl and extracted with ethylacetate (3x). The combined organic layers are washed with a saturated solution of sodium chloride in water, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), concentrated and purified by flash chromatography (silica, 20% ethylacetate in hexane) to give compound no. 53 (55.0 g, 86%).

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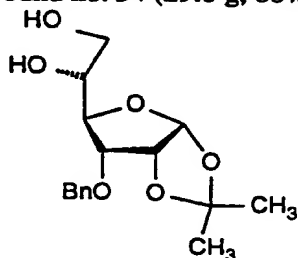
(compound no. 53)

$R_f = 0.30$  (silica, 30% ethylacetate in hexane)

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  = 7.45 - 7.30 (m, 5H, Harom); 5.77 (d,  $J = 4$  Hz, 1H, H-C(1')); 4.79, 4.60 (2d,  $J = 12$  Hz, 2H, Hbenzyl); 4.59 (dd, partially covered,  $J = 4, 4$  Hz, 1H, H-C(2')); 4.38 (ddd,  $J = 7, 7, 3$  Hz, 1H, H-C(5')); 4.15 (dd,  $J = 9, 3$  Hz, 1H, H-C(4')); 4.00 (m, 2H, H-C(6')); 3.90 (dd,  $J = 9, 4$  Hz, 1H, H-C(3')); 1.60, 1.40, 1.38, 1.37 (4s, 12H,  $\text{CH}_3$ )

MS (FD): 350 (M)

(b) 55.0 g of compound no. 53 (0.157 mol) are dissolved in  $\text{AcOH}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (9/1, 1105 ml) and stirred for 2.0 h at  $40^\circ\text{C}$ . The reaction mixture is concentrated, coevaporated with toluene (3x) and purified by flash chromatography (silica, 65% ethylacetate in hexane) to give diol compound no. 54 (29.0 g, 60%).



(compound no. 54)

$R_f = 0.29$  (silica, 80% ethylacetate in hexane)

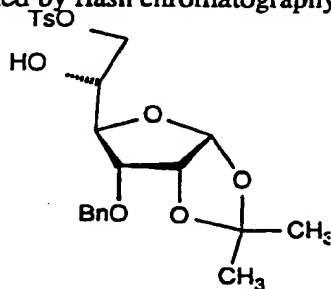
$^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  = 7.28 (m, 5H, Harom); 6.78 (d,  $J = 4$  Hz, 1H, H-C(1')); 4.80, 4.56 (2d,  $J = 12$  Hz, 2H, Hbenzyl); 4.62 (dd,  $J = 4, 4$  Hz, 1H, H-C(2')); 4.12 (dd,  $J = 9, 4$  Hz, 1H, H-C(4')); 4.01 (m, 1H, H-C(5')); 3.94 (dd,  $J = 9, 4$  Hz, 1H, H-C(3')); 3.70 (m, 2H, H-C(6')); 2.57, 2.49 (2bs, 2H, OH); 1.60, 1.37 (2s, 6H,  $\text{CH}_3$ )

MS(FD): 310 (M)

(c) A solution of 29.0 g of compound no. 54 (93.5 mmol) in 250 ml pyridine is treated with 25.0 g of toluene-4-sulfonyl-chloride (130.9 mmol) and 1.1 g of dimethylamino

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pyridine (9.4 mmol) at 0°C. The reaction is stirred for 4.0 h at 25°C, quenched with 11 ml methanol, stirred for additional 0.3 h, concentrated, coevaporated with toluene (2x) and purified by flash chromatography to give compound no. 55 (36.8 g, 85%).



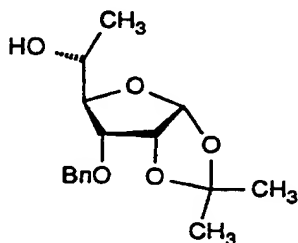
(compound no. 55)

$R_f$  = 0.50 (silica, 25% ethylacetate in hexane)

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  = 7.7 (m, 2H, Harom); 7.39 - 7.29 (m, 2H, Harom); 5.71 (d,  $J$  = 4 Hz, 1H, H-C(1')); 4.55 (dd, 1H, H-C(2')); 4.72, 4.52 (2d, AB,  $J$  = 12 Hz, 2H, Hbenzyl); 4.13 (m, 2H, H-C(5', 6')); 4.05 (dd,  $J$  = 11, 9 Hz, 1H, H-C(6')); 4.00 (dd,  $J$  = 9, 4 Hz, 1H, H-C(4')); 3.88 (dd,  $J$  = 9, 4 Hz, 1H, H-C(3')); 2.44 (s, 3H,  $\text{ArCH}_3$ ); 2.35 (d,  $J$  = 3 Hz, 1H, OH); 1.57, 1.35 (2s, 6H,  $\text{CH}_3$ )

MS(FD): 464 (M)

(d) A solution of 11.7 g of compound no. 55 (25.3 mmol) in 83 ml dimethoxy ethane (degassed with Argon) is treated with 11.4 g of NaI (76.0 mmol), 11.1 g of trityl tin hydride (38.0 mmol) and 410 g of azoisobutyronitrile (0.25 mmol) and stirred for 1.0 h at 80°C. The reaction mixture is adsorbed onto silica gel, concentrated and purified by flash chromatography (silica, 30% ethylacetate in hexane) to give compound no. 56 (7.5 g, 73%).



(compound no. 56)

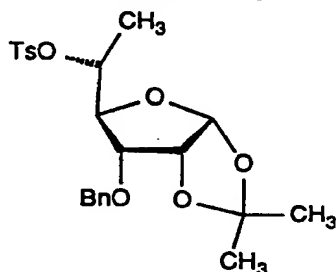
$R_f$  = 0.13 (silica, 35% ethylacetate in hexane)

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  = 7.35 (m, 5H, Harom); 5.74 (d,  $J$  = 4 Hz, 1H, H-C(1')); 4.76, 4.57 (2d,  $J$  = 12 Hz, 2H, Hbenzyl); 4.58 (m, 1H, H-C(2')); 4.08 - 3.80 (m, 2H, H-C(4', 5')); 3.88 (dd,  $J$  = 8, 4 Hz, 1H, H-C(3')); 2.14 (d,  $J$  = 2 Hz, 1H, OH); 1.60, 1.37 (2s, 6H,  $\text{CH}_3$ ); 1.23 (d,  $J$  = 6 Hz, 3H, H-C(6'))

MS (CI): 312 ( $\text{M} + \text{NH}_4^+$ ), 254 ( $\text{M} - \text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O} + \text{NH}_4^+$ )

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(e) A solution of 12.5 g of compound no. 56 (42.6 mmol) in 125 ml pyridine at 0°C is treated with 20.3 g of toluene-4-sulfonyl-chloride (106 mmol) and 520 g of dimethylamino pyridine (4.3 mmol). The reaction is slowly heated to 70°C and stirred for 3.0 h. The reaction mixture is poured into aqueous, saturated  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  solution, extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (3x), dried ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ), concentrated and purified by flash chromatography (silica, 25 - 35% ethylacetate in hexane) to give compound no. 57 (15.9 g, 84%).



(compound no. 57)

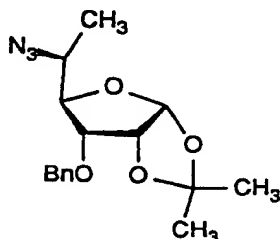
$R_f$  = 0.31 (silica, 33% ethylacetate in hexane)

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  = 7.76 - 7.25 (m, 10H, Harom); 5.42 (d,  $J$  = 4 Hz, 1H, H-C(1')); 4.85 (dq,  $J$  = 6, 2 Hz, 1H, H-C(5')); 4.73, 4.55 (2d,  $J$  = 11 Hz, 2H, Hbenzyl); 4.48 (dd,  $J$  = 4, 4 Hz, 1H, H-C(2')); 4.01 (dd,  $J$  = 8, 2 Hz, 1H, H-C(4')); 3.85 (dd,  $J$  = 8, 4 Hz, 1H, H-C(3')); 2.43 (s, 3H, ArCH<sub>3</sub>); 1.52 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>); 1.34 (d,  $J$  = 6 Hz, 3H, H-C(6'));

1.32 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>)

MS(CI): 448 ( $\text{M}^-$ ), 357 ( $\text{M}-\text{PhCH}_2$ )

(f) A solution of 15.9 g of compound no. 57 (36.0 mmol) in 120 ml dimethylformamide is treated with 4.6 g of  $\text{NaN}_3$  (71.2 mmol) and stirred at 80°C for 3.0 h. The reaction mixture is poured into a saturated solution of sodium chloride in water and extracted with ethylacetate (3x). The combined organic layers are dried ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ), concentrated and purified by flash chromatography (silica, 20% ethylacetate in hexane) to give compound no. 58 (10.6 g, 93%).



(compound no. 58)

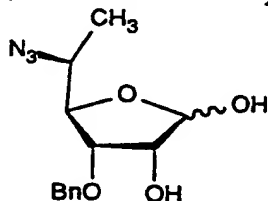
$R_f$  = 0.42 (silica, 20% ethylacetate in hexane)

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  = 7.38 (m, 5H, Harom); 5.77 (d,  $J$  = 4 Hz, 1H, H-C(1'));

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4.78 and 4.57 (2d,  $J = 12$  Hz, 2H, Hbenzyl); 4.58 (dd,  $J = 4$ , 4 Hz, 1H, H-C(2')); 3.99 (dd,  $J = 9$ , 3 Hz, 1H, H-C(4')); 3.83 (dd,  $J = 9$ , 4 Hz, 1H, H-C(3')); 3.47 (dq,  $J = 7$ , 3 Hz, H-C(5')); 1.60 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>); 1.44 (d,  $J = 7$  Hz, 3H, H-C(6')); 1.38 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>)  
MS(EI): 320 (M+H<sup>+</sup>)

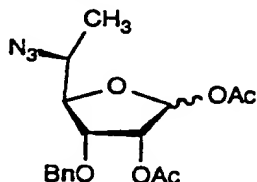
(g) A solution of 5.0 g of compound no. 58 (15.7 mmol) in 25 ml CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> at 0°C is treated with 2.9 ml H<sub>2</sub>O and 5.8 ml CF<sub>3</sub>COOH. The reaction mixture is stirred for 9.0 h at 25°C, cooled to 0°C and carefully treated with solid NaHCO<sub>3</sub>. The reaction mixture is stirred for 0.3 h, diluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and washed with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The aqueous phase is extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2x), the combined organic layers are dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated to give compound no. 59 (4.4 g, 100%). A small fraction is purified by flash chromatography (silica, 3% methanol in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) for analysis.



(compound no. 59)

$R_f = 0.35, 0.27$  (silica, 4% methanol in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>)

(h) A solution of 4.4 g of crude compound no. 59 (15.8 mmol) in 50 ml pyridine is treated with 8.1 g of acetic acid anhydride (79.0 mmol) and 0.2 g of dimethylamino pyridine (1.6 mmol). The reaction mixture is stirred for 0.5 h at 25°C, poured into saturated, aqueous solution of NH<sub>4</sub>Cl and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3x). The combined organic layers are dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), concentrated and purified by flash chromatography (silica, 15 - 20% ethylacetate in hexane) to give compound no. 60 (4.7 g, 92%, mixture of anomers (3.5:1 by <sup>1</sup>H NMR)).



(compound no. 60)

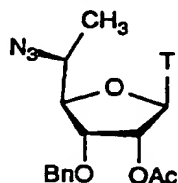
$R_f = 0.41, 0.31$  (silica, 33% ethylacetate in hexane)

<sup>1</sup>H NMR of less polar, major anomer (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  = 7.35 (m, 4H, Harom); 6.17 (s, 1H, H-C(1')); 5.34 (d,  $J = 5$  Hz, 1H, H-C(2')); 4.64 and 4.47 (2d,  $J = 11$  Hz, 2H, Hbenzyl); 4.29 (dd,  $J = 8$ , 5 Hz, 1H, H-C(3')); 4.01 (dd,  $J = 8$ , 3 Hz, 1H, H-C(4')); 3.32 (dq,  $J = 7$ , 3 Hz, 1H, H-C(5')); 2.14, 2.11 (2s, 6H, OAc); 1.41 (d,  $J = 7$  Hz, 3H, H-C(6'))

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MS(FD): 363 (M)

(i) A solution of 4.1 g of compound no. 60 (12.0 mmol) and 2.1 g of thymine (16.8 mmol) in 40 ml  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  is treated with 5.8 g of N,O-bis(trimethylsilyl)acetamid (28.4 mmol) and stirred for 0.5 h at  $50^\circ\text{C}$ . 5.7 g of trimethylsilyltrifluoromethane sulfonate (25.8 mmol) is added to the reaction mixture and stirring is continued for 3.0 h at  $50^\circ\text{C}$ . The reaction mixture is cooled to  $25^\circ\text{C}$ , poured into saturated, aqueous  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  solution and extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (3x). The combined organic layers are dried ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ), concentrated and purified by flash chromatography (silica, 50% ethylacetate in hexane) to give compound no. 61 (4.42 g, 80%).

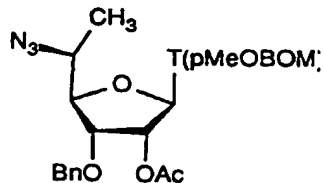


(compound no. 61)

$R_f = 0.30$  (silica, 50% ethylacetate in hexane)

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (250 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  = 8.24 (bs, 1H, NH); 7.32 (m, 6H, Harom, H-C(6)); 5.94 (d, 1H, H-C(1')); 5.32 (dd, 1H, H-C(2')); 4.62 (d, 1H, Hbenzyl); 4.45 (d, 1H, Hbenzyl); 4.22 (dd, 1H, H-C(3')); 3.90 (dd, 1H, H-C(4')); 3.59 (dq, 1H, H-C(5')); 2.15 (s, 3H, OAc); 1.95 (s, 3H,  $\text{CH}_3$ ); 1.42 (d, 3H, H-C(6'))

(j) A solution of 10.6 mg of compound no. 61 (24.6  $\mu\text{mol}$ ) in 70 ml dimethylformamide at  $0^\circ\text{C}$  is treated with 7.5 g of 1,5-diazabicyclo-[5.4.0]-undec-5-en (49.2 mmol) and a solution of 8.3 g of p-methoxybenzyloxymethylchloride (44.3 mmol) in 30 ml dimethylformamide. The reaction mixture is stirred for 2.0 h at RT, concentrated and purified by flash chromatography (30 - 50% ethylacetate in hexane) to give compound no. 62 (12.3 g, 87%).



(compound no. 62)

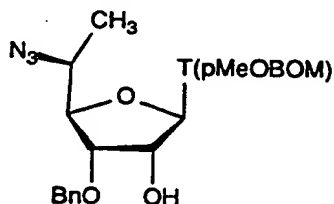
$R_f = 0.27$  (silica, 33% ethylacetate in hexane)

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (250 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  = 7.30 (m, 8H, Harom, H-C(6)); 6.88 (m, 2H, Harom); 5.92 (d, 1H, H-C(1')); 5.45 (2d, AB, 2H,  $\text{NCH}_2\text{O}$ ); 5.38 (dd, 1H, H-C(2')); 4.68 - 4.40 (m, 4H, Hbenzyl); 4.20 (dd, 1H, H-C(3')); 3.89 (dd, 1H, H-C(4')); 3.79 (s, 3H,  $\text{OCH}_3$ );

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3.60 (dq, 1H, H-C(5')); 2.15 (s, 3H, OAc); 1.95 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>); 1.42 (d, 3H, H-C(6')).

(k) A solution of 12.3 g of compound no. 62 (21.3 mmol) in 120 ml methanol at 0°C is treated with 4.6 g of sodium methanolate (85.2 mmol) and stirred for 1.0 h at 0°C. The reaction mixture is poured into aqueous, saturated NH<sub>4</sub>Cl-solution, extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3x), dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), adsorbed on Silica gel and purified by flash chromatography (50% ethylacetate in hexane) to give compound no. 63 (10.8 g, 94%).



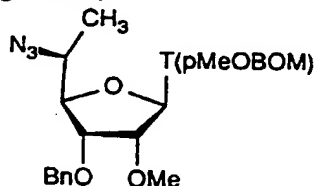
(compound no. 63)

R<sub>f</sub> = 0.31 (silica, 50% ethylacetate in hexane)

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 7.43 - 7.28 (m, 7H, Harom); 7.24 (d, J = 1 Hz, 1H, H-C(6)); 6.86 (m, 2H, Harom); 5.77 (d, J = 4 Hz, 1H, H-C(1')); 5.46 (dd, J = 9 Hz, 2H, NCH<sub>2</sub>O); 4.64 (dd, J = 11 Hz, 2H, Hbenzyl); 4.62 (s, 2H, Hbenzyl); 4.26 (m, 1H, H-C(2')); 4.13 (m, 1H, H-C(3')); 3.93 (dd, J = 6, 4 Hz, 1H, H-C(4')); 3.80 (s, 3H, OCH<sub>3</sub>); 3.58 (dq, J = 7, 4 Hz, 1H, H-C(5')); 2.91 (d, J = 6 Hz, OH); 1.94 (d, J = 1 Hz, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>); 1.40 (d, J = 7 Hz, 3H, H-C(6'))

MS(Cl): 555 (M+NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>), 538 (M+H<sup>+</sup>)

(l) To a solution of 10.3 g of compound no. 63 (19.1 mmol) in 100 ml tetrahydrofuran at 0°C 2.3 g of NaH (57.3 mmol) are added and the reaction mixture is stirred for 0.5 h at 0°C. Methyl iodide is added to the reaction mixture and stirring is continued for 1.0 h at 0°C. The reaction mixture is poured into aqueous, saturated NH<sub>4</sub>Cl-solution, extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3x), the combined organic layers are dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), concentrated and purified by flash chromatography (30% ethylacetate in hexane) to give compound no. 64 (10.8 g, 100%).



(compound no. 64)

R<sub>f</sub> = 0.43 (silica, 50% ethylacetate in hexane)

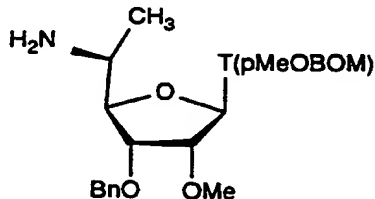
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 7.50 (d, J = 1 Hz, 1H, H-C(6)); 7.40 - 7.30 (m, 7H, Harom); 6.87 (m, 2H, Harom); 5.90 (d, J = 2 Hz, 1H, H-C(1')); 5.46 (2d, J = 9 Hz, 2H

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NCH<sub>2</sub>O); 4.64 (s, 2H, Hbenzyl); 4.61 (2d, AB, J = 11 Hz, 2H, Hbenzyl)); 4.03 (dd, J = 8, 2 Hz, 1H, H-C(4')); 3.92 (dd, J = 8, 5 Hz, 1H, H-C(3')); 3.79 (s, 3H, ArOCH<sub>3</sub>); 3.8 (1H, H-C(5')); 3.78 (dd, J = 5, 2 Hz, 1H, H-C(2')); 1.94 (d, J = 1 Hz, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>); 1.47 (d, J = 7 Hz, 3H, H-C(6')).

MS(Cl): 569 (M+NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>), 552 (M+H<sup>+</sup>)

(m) 0.983 g of SnCl<sub>2</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O is added to a solution of 2.0 g of compound no. 64 (3.63 mmol) in 3 ml methanol at 0°C and the mixture is stirred for 16.0 h at RT. The reaction mixture is poured into saturated, aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub>-solution and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3x). The combined organic layers are dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), concentrated and purified by flash chromatography (5% methanol in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) to give compound no. 65 (1.4 g, 71%).



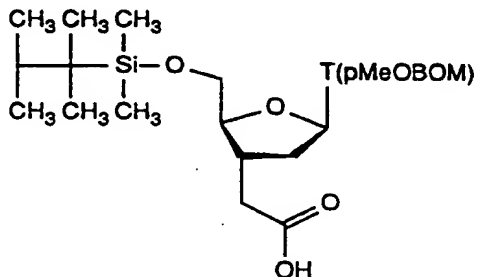
(compound no. 65)

R<sub>f</sub> = 0.27 (silica, 7% methanol in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>)

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): d = 7.66 (d, J = 1 Hz, 1H, H-C(6)); 7.40 - 7.30 (m, 7H, Harom); 6.86 (m, 2H, Harom); 5.85 (d, J = 2 Hz, 1H, H-C(1')); 5.47 (2d, J = 9 Hz, 2H, NCH<sub>2</sub>O); 4.68, 4.55 (2d, J = 11 Hz, 2H, Hbenzyl); 4.64 (s, 2H, Hbenzyl); 3.97 - 3.87 (m, 3H, H-C(2',3',4')); 3.80 (s, 3H, ArOCH<sub>3</sub>); 3.54 (s, 3H, OCH<sub>3</sub>); 3.10 (bs, 1H, H-C(5')); 1.91 (d, J = 1 Hz, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>); 1.22 (d, J = 7 Hz, H-C(6')).

MS(Cl): 526 (M+H<sup>+</sup>)

(n) A solution of 1.42 g of carboxylic acid compound no. 66 (2.5 mmol, dried over P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> on HV, 16.0 h)



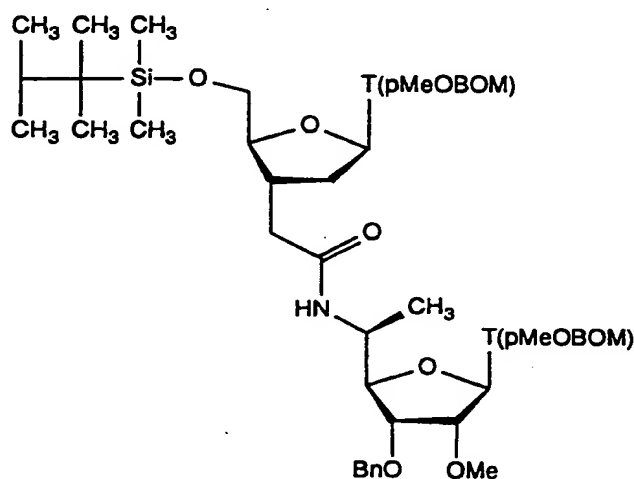
(compound no. 66)

in 12 ml CH<sub>3</sub>CN is treated with 273 mg of triethylamine (2.7 mmol), 867 mg of O-(1-benzotriazol-1-yl)-N,N,N,N-tetramethyluroniumtetrafluoroborat (2.7 mmol) and 166



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mg of hydroxybenztriazol (1.3 mmol). The reaction mixture is stirred for 1.5 h. A solution of 1.31 g of amine compound no. 65 (2.5 mmol, dried over  $P_2O_5$  on HV, 16 h) in 15 ml  $CH_3CN$  and 373 mg of triethylamine (3.6 mmol) are added to the reaction mixture and stirring is continued for 24 h. The reaction mixture is poured into aqueous, saturated  $NaH_2PO_4$ -solution and concentrated. The aqueous phase is extracted with  $CH_2Cl_2$  (3x), the combined organic layers are washed with aqueous, saturated  $NaH_2PO_4$ -solution, a saturated solution of sodium chloride in water, dried ( $Na_2SO_4$ ), concentrated and purified by flash chromatography to give compound no. 67 (2,20 g, 85%).



(compound no. 67)

$R_f = 0.61$  (silica, 5% methanol in  $CH_2Cl_2$ )

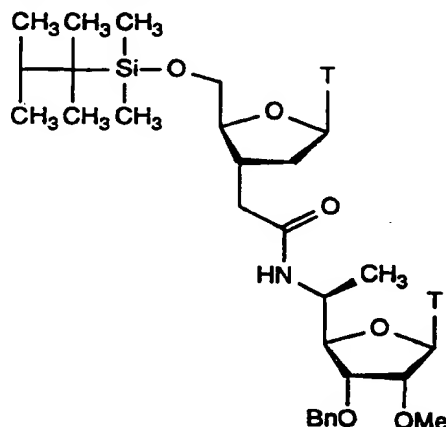
$^1H$  NMR (500 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ ):  $\delta$  = 7.52 (d,  $J$  = 1 Hz, 1H, H-C(6)); 7.39 - 7.22 (m, 9H, Harom); 6.83 (m, 4H, Harom); 7.05 (d,  $J$  = 1 Hz, 1H, H-C(6)); 6.13 (dd,  $J$  = 6, 6 Hz, 1H, H-C(1'A)); 5.49 (dd,  $J$  = 10 Hz, 2H,  $NCH_2O$ ); 5.41 (dd,  $J$  = 10 Hz, 2H,  $NCH_2O$ ); 5.17 (d,  $J$  = 4 Hz, 1H, H-C(1'B)); 4.60 (m, 6H, Hbenzyl); 4.32 (dd,  $J$  = 6, 4 Hz, 1H, H-C(2'B)); 4.27 (m, 1H, H-C(5'B)); 4.11 (dd,  $J$  = 6, 6 Hz, 1H, H-C(3'B)); 4.01 (dd,  $J$  = 6, 2 Hz, 1H, H-C(4'B)); 3.90 (dd,  $J$  = 13, 3 Hz, H-C(5'A)); 3.78 (2s, 6H,  $ArOCH_3$ ); 3.66 (m, 1H, H-C(4'A, 5'A)); 3.42 (s, 3H,  $OCH_3$ ); 2.72 (m, 1H, H-C(3'A)); 2.4 - 2.10 (m, 4H, H-C(6'A, 2'A)); 1.95 (2d,  $J$  = 1 Hz, 6H,  $CH_3$ ); 1.65 (hept,  $J$  = 6 Hz, 1H,  $Me_2CH$ ); 1.22 (d,  $J$  = 6 Hz, 3H, H-C(6'B)); 0.88 (m, 12H,  $CH_3$ ); 0.18 (2s, 6H,  $Si(CH_3)_2$ )

MS(EI): 1082 ( $M-H^+$ )

(o) To a solution of 2.20 g of compound no. 67 (2.03 mmol) in 30 ml  $CH_2Cl_2$  and 3 ml  $H_2O$  1.89 g of 1,2-dichloro-4,5-dicyano-3,6-quinone (8.67 mmol) are added in portions during 2 h and the reaction mixture is stirred for additional 0.5 h. The reaction mixture is

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filtered through celite, concentrated and purified by flash chromatography (3 - 20% methanol in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ) to give compound no. 68 (1.34 g, 84%).



(compound no. 68)

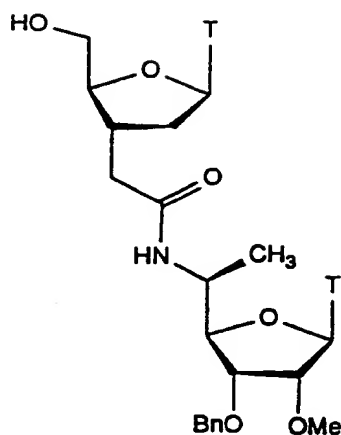
$R_f = 0.15$  (silica, 2.5% methanol in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ )

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  = 8.97 (bs, 1H, NH); 8.14 (bs, 1H, NH); 7.52 (d,  $J = 1$  Hz, H-C(6)); 7.38 - 7.23 (m, 4H, Harom); 7.02 (d,  $J = 1$  Hz, 1H, H-C(6)); 6.23 (dd,  $J = 6, 6$  Hz, 1H, H-C(1'A)); 5.12 (d,  $J = 4$  Hz, H-C(1'B)); 4.63 (2d,  $J = 11$  Hz, 2H, Hbenzyl); 4.30 (m, 2H, H-C(2'B,5'B)); 4.09 (dd,  $J = 6, 6$  Hz, 1H, H-C(3'B)); 4.01 (dd,  $J = 6, 2$  Hz, 1H, H-C(4'B)); 3.91 (dd,  $J = 11, 2$  Hz, 1H, H-C(5'A)); 3.80 (ddd,  $J = 5, 2, 2$  Hz, 1H, H-C(4'A)); 3.74 (dd,  $J = 11, 3$  Hz, 1H, H-C(5'A)); 3.42 (s, 3H,  $\text{OCH}_3$ ); 2.85 (m, 1H, H-C(3'A)); 2.43 (dd,  $J = 14, 5$  Hz, 1H, H-C(6'A)); 2.25 (dd,  $J = 14, 10$  Hz, 1H, H-C(6'A)); 2.13 (m, 2H, H-C(2'A)); 1.96, 1.94 (2d,  $J = 1$  Hz, 6H,  $\text{CH}_3$ ); 1.66 (m, 1H,  $\text{Me}_2\text{CH}$ ); 1.20 (d,  $J = 7$  Hz, H-C(6'B)); 0.90 (m, 4H,  $\text{CH}_3$ ); 0.18 (s, 6H,  $\text{CH}_3$ )

MS(Cl): 801 ( $\text{M}+\text{NH}_4^+$ ), 784 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ )

(p) A solution of 650 mg of compound no. 68 (0.83 mmol) in 6 ml tetrahydrofuran is treated with 1.25 ml n-tetrabutylammonium fluoride (1.0 M solution in tetrahydrofuran, 1.25 mmol) and stirred at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  for 24.0 h. The mixture is poured into aqueous, saturated  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  solution, extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (3x), dried ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ), concentrated and purified by flash chromatography (2 - 7% methanol in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ) to give compound no. 69 (505 mg, 95%).

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(compound no. 69)

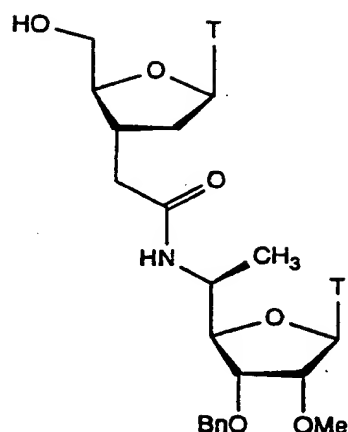
$R_f = 0.21$  (silica, 6.5% methanol in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ )

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  = 9.83 (bs, 1H, NH); 9.21 (bs, 1H, NH); 7.85 (s, 1H, H-C(6)); 7.28 (m, 5H, Harom); 7.02 (s, 1H, H-C(6)); 6.08 (dd, 1H, H-C(1'A)); 5.15 (d,  $J$  = 5 Hz, 1H, H-C(1'B)); 4.65, 4.59 (2d,  $J$  = 11 Hz, 2H, Hbenzyl); 4.36 (dd,  $J$  = 5, 5 Hz, 1H, H-C(2'B)); 4.25 (m, 1H, H-C(5'B)); 4.05 (m, 2H, H-C(3'B,4'B)); 3.98 (m, 1H, H-C(5'A)); 3.74 (m, 2H, H-C(4'B,3'B)); 3.41 (s, 3H,  $\text{OCH}_3$ ); 3.37 (m, 1H, H-C(5'A)); 2.80 (m, 1H, H-C(3'A)); 2.49 (dd,  $J$  = 15, 6 Hz, 1H, H-C(6'A)); 2.34 (dd,  $J$  = 15, 8 Hz, 1H, H-C(6'A)); 2.21 (m, 2H, H-C(2'A)); 2.94 (2s, 6H,  $\text{CH}_3$ ); 1.20 (d,  $J$  = 8 Hz, 3H, H-C(6'B))

MS(ED): 642 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ )

(q) A solution of 310 mg of compound no. 69 (0.48 mmol) is degassed with argon, treated with Pd/C (10%, 62 mg) and stirred under an  $\text{H}_2$ -atmosphere for 1.5 h. The reaction vessel is flushed with argon, filtered through celite and concentrated to give compound no. 70 (267 mg, 92%).

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(compound no. 70)

$R_f = 0.17$  (silica, 10% methanol in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ )

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (250 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ):  $\delta = 7.90$  (s, 1H, H-C(6)); 7.45 (s, 1H, H-C(6)); 5.95 (dd, 1H, H-C(1'A)); 5.60 (d, 1H, H-C(1'B)); 3.38 (s, 3H,  $\text{OCH}_3$ ); 1.19 (d, 3H, H-C(6'B)).

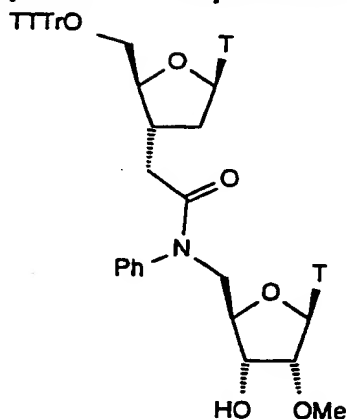
(r) A solution of 186 mg of compound no. 70 (0.34 mmol) in 2 ml pyridine is treated with 3 Å molecular sieves (200 mg), 171 mg of 4,4'-dimethoxytriphenylchloride (0.51 mmol) and 102 mg of triethylamine (1.01 mmol) and stirred for 2.0 h at 25°C. The reaction mixture is poured into an aqueous, saturated  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ -solution, extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (3x), dried ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ), concentrated, coevaporated with toluene (2x) and purified by flash chromatography (5% methanol in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , 1% triethylamine) to give compound no. 71 (274 mg, 95%).

$R_f = 0.20$  (silica, 12.5% methanol in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ )

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta = 7.63$  (d,  $J = 1$  Hz, 1H, H-C(6)); 7.44 (m, 2H, Harom); 7.34 - 7.20 (m, 7H, Harom); 7.06 (d,  $J = 1$  Hz, 1H, H-C(6)); 6.86 (m, 4H, Harom); 6.27 (dd,  $J = 6, 6$  Hz, 1H, H-C(1'A)); 5.12 (d,  $J = 4$  Hz, 1H, H-C(1'B)); 5.43 (m, 3H, H-C(2'B,3'B,5'B)); 3.84 (m, 2H, H-C(4'A,4'B)); 3.79 (s, 6H,  $\text{ArOCH}_3$ ); 3.50 (s, 3H,  $\text{OCH}_3$ ); 3.46 (dd,  $J = 11, 2$  Hz, 1H, H-C(5'A)); 3.29 (dd,  $J = 11, 3$  Hz, 1H, H-C(5'A)); 2.79 (m, 1H, H-C(3'A)); 2.73 (bs, 1H, OH); 2.39 (m, 2H, H-C(2'A,6'A)); 2.23 (m, 2H, H-C(2'A,6'A)); 1.94 (d,  $J = 1$  Hz, 3H,  $\text{CH}_3$ ); 1.41 (d,  $J = 1$  Hz, 3H,  $\text{CH}_3$ ); 1.16 (d,  $J = 7$  Hz, 3H, H-C(6'B)).

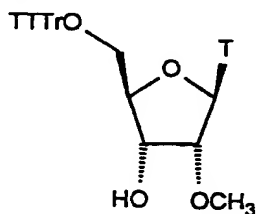
MS(CI): 853( $\text{M}^+$ )

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**Example A6: Preparation of compound no. 80**

(compound no. 80)

(a) 5.46 g of 2'- $\alpha$ -methoxy-thymidine and 9.86 g of tris-*t*-butyl-trityl chloride are added to 60 ml dry pyridine. 2.23 g of triethylamine are added to this suspension. After 96 h at RT the reaction mixture is evaporated to dryness and the residue is dissolved in toluene. After evaporation the oily residue is taken up in ether and washed twice with a saturated solution of sodium chloride in water. The organic phase is dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and evaporated to dryness. The residue is taken up in hexane, the product crystallizes out and is filtered off. Yield 12.66 g (92 %) of compound no. 72.

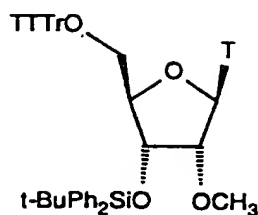


(compound no. 72)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 500 Mhz, J (Hz)): 3.65 (s, 3H,  $\text{OCH}_3$ ).

(b) 12.62 g of compound no. 72 and 2.77 g of imidazole are dissolved in 20 ml dry dimethylformamide. 5.59 g of *t*-butyl-diphenyl chlorosilane are added dropwise over a period of 5 min. After 3.5 h the suspension is diluted with ether and washed three times with water. The organic phase is dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and evaporated. After treatment with hexane and filtering: yield 12.87 g (76 %) of compound no. 73 as white crystals.

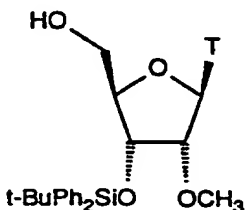
- 67 -



(compound no. 73)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 500 Mhz, J (Hz)): 3.25 (s, 3H,  $\text{OCH}_3$ ); 0.98 (s, 9H, t-Bu)

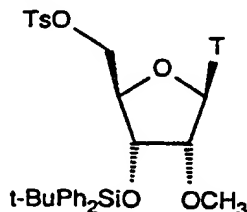
(c) 16.74 g of compound no. 73 are dissolved in 360 ml 80% aqueous acetic acid and heated up to  $60^\circ\text{C}$ . After 1 h the reaction mixture is evaporated to dryness and the residue is chromatographed on silica gel with a gradient of  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ /methanol (100% to 95%/5%) to yield 8.27 g of compound no. 74.



(compound no. 74)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 500 Mhz, J (Hz)): 3.36 (s, 3H,  $\text{OCH}_3$ ); 1.10 (s, 9H, t-Bu).

(d) 8.0 g of compound no. 74 are dissolved in 80 ml of a 1:1 mixture of pyridine and  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . 3.58 g of tosyl chloride are added portionwise and the solution is stirred over night. Another 2.99 g of TsCl are added and the reaction mixture is stirred for an additional 48 h. After removal of the solvents the residue is taken up in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and washed with water. After evaporation chromatographic purification of the residue affords 9.0 g of compound no. 75. The thin layer chromatography pure compound consists of a mixture of the tosylate and the corresponding chloride. The mixture is used as such in the next step.

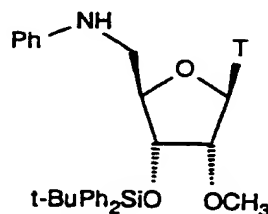


(compound no. 75)

(e) 9.0 g of the mixture obtained in A6(d) above are suspended in 12.35 ml aniline and 75 mg of tetrabutyl ammonium iodide are added. This mixture is heated to  $100^\circ\text{C}$  in a sealed tube for 12 h. Aniline is distilled off in vacuo and the residue is taken up in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$

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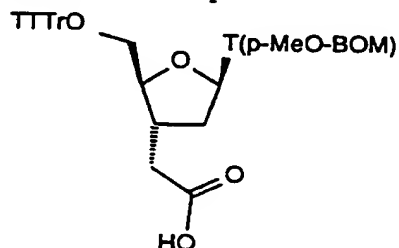
and washed with water. After drying and evaporation of the solvent, 8.39 g of the residue are chromatographed over silica gel using toluene/ethyl acetate as eluent to yield 6.8 g of compound no. 76.



(compound no. 76)

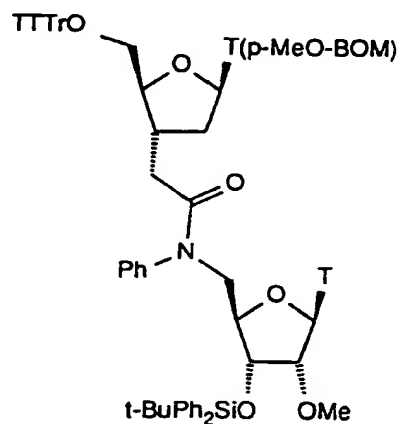
$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 500 Mhz, J (Hz)): 3.53 (s, 3H,  $\text{OCH}_3$ ); 1.14 (s, 9H, t-Bu)

(f) 360 mg of acid compound no. 77



(compound no. 77)

prepared according to De Mesmaeker, A., Waldner, A., Lebreton, J., Hoffmann, P., Fritsch, V., Wolf, R.M., Freier, S.M., *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 33:226-229 (1994), 250 mg of aniline compound no. 76 and 165 mg of 2-chloro-N-methylpyridinium iodide are dissolved in dry  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ . 130 mg of triethylamine are added to this mixture and the resulting solution is heated under reflux for 4 h. The crude reaction mixture is chromatographed after evaporation using a gradient of toluene/ethyl acetate 8:2 to 1:1 yielding 290 mg of compound no. 78.

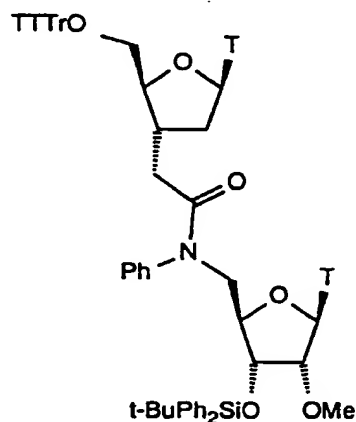


(compound no. 78)

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$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 500 Mhz, J (Hz)): 1.30 (s, 27H, 3 t-Bu); 5.45 (2d, J = 8,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}$ ). MS (FD): 1261.

(g) 1.46 g of compound no. 78 are dissolved in 20 ml  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (20:1). 0.94 g of 1,2-dichloro-4,5-dicyano-3,6-quinone are added within 1 min. After 90 min the solution is filtered and the filtrate washed with saturated  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$ . After drying and evaporation chromatographic purification of the residue affords 0.84 g of compound no. 79.



(compound no. 79)

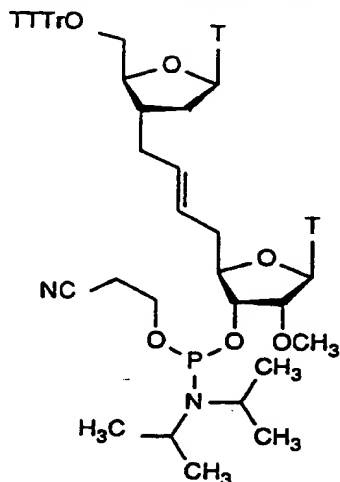
$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 500 Mhz, J (Hz)): 3.34 (s, 3H,  $\text{OCH}_3$ ); 1.03 (s, 9H, t-Bu). MS (FD): 1261

(h) 0.84 g of compound no. 79 are treated with a mixture of tetrabutyl ammonium fluoride and acetic acid (1:1; 4 equivalents) in tetrahydrofuran. After 2 h the reaction is complete. After evaporation the chromatographic purification affords 0.65 g of compound no. 80.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 500 Mhz, J (Hz)): 3.58 (s, 3H,  $\text{OCH}_3$ ). MS (FD): 1023.

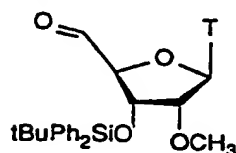


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**Example A7: Preparation of compound no. 96**

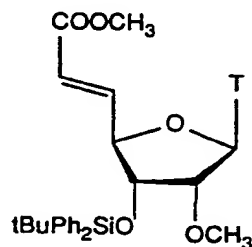
(compound no. 96)

(a) 14.2 g of aldehyde compound no. 81 (28.0 mmol)



(compound no. 81)

are dissolved in 100 ml  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and cooled to  $0^\circ\text{C}$ . 11.2 g of (methoxycarbonylmethylene)-triphenylphosphoran (33.5 mmol) are added in portions and the reaction mixture is stirred for 1.5 h at  $0^\circ\text{C}$ . The mixture is washed with water and the aqueous phase is extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ . The combined organic phases are dried ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ), concentrated and purified by flash chromatography to give olefin compound no. 82.

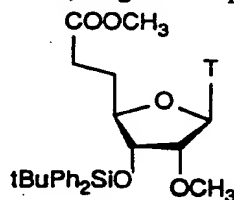


(compound no. 82)

(b) 14.7 g of olefin compound no. 82 (26.1 mmol) are dissolved in 200 ml methanol and degassed with argon. 1.4 g of 10% Pd/C are added and hydrogen gas is bubbled through the reaction mixture for 10 min. The reaction mixture is rapidly stirred for 20 h under

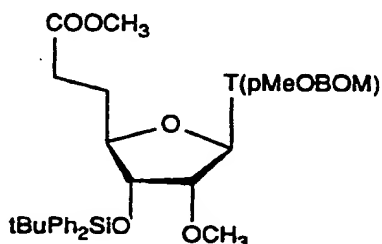
- 71 -

hydrogen atmosphere (1 atm). The hydrogen atmosphere is replaced with an argon atmosphere, the reaction mixture is filtered through Celite, concentrated and coevaporated with benzene (2x) to give compound no. 83.



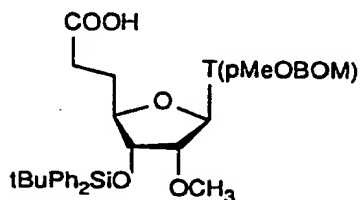
(compound no. 83)

(c) 14.7 g of compound no. 83 (26.1 mmol) are dissolved in 70 ml dimethylformamide and cooled to 0°C. 8.0 g of diazabicycloundecen (52.1 mmol) and a solution of 7.8 g of p-methoxybenzyloxymethylchloride (41.8 mmol) in 15 ml dimethylformamide are added to the reaction mixture. The reaction mixture is stirred at 25°C for 25 h, concentrated, coevaporated with toluene (2x) and purified by flash chromatography to give compound no. 84.



(compound no. 84)

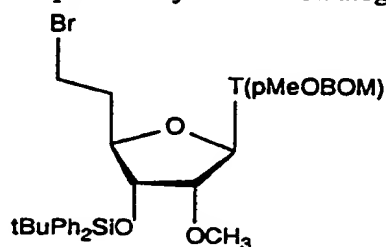
(d) 15.3 g of methyl ester compound no. 84 (21.4 mmol) are dissolved in 500 ml tetrahydrofuran, cooled to 0°C and treated with 320 ml of an aqueous 0.2 M NaOH-solution. The reaction mixture is stirred for 3.0 h at RT, diluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and washed with a saturated aqueous NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>-solution. The aqueous phase is further extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3x), the combined organic layers are dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and purified by flash chromatography to give carboxylic acid compound no. 85.



(compound no. 85)

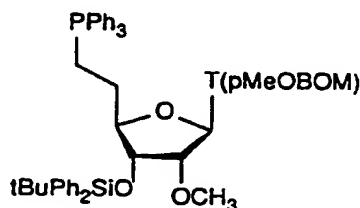
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(e) 8.0 g of carboxylic acid compound no. 85 (11.4 mmol) are dissolved in 60 ml 1,2-dichloroethane, cooled to 0°C, and treated with 1.7 g of 1-chloro-*N,N*,2-trimethyl-propenyl-amine (12.5 mmol). After 1.0 h at 0°C 1.8 g of 2-mercaptopyridine-*N*-oxide sodium-salt (12.5 mmol) are added as a solid and the reaction mixture is stirred at 0°C for 1.0 h in the dark. The reaction mixture is diluted with 290 ml 1,2-dichloroethane and degassed with argon. 22.8 g of bromotrichlormethane (114.0 mmol) are added to the reaction mixture and the reaction is irradiated with a sun lamp for 5 min. The reaction mixture is concentrated and purified by flash chromatography to give compound no. 86.



(compound no. 86)

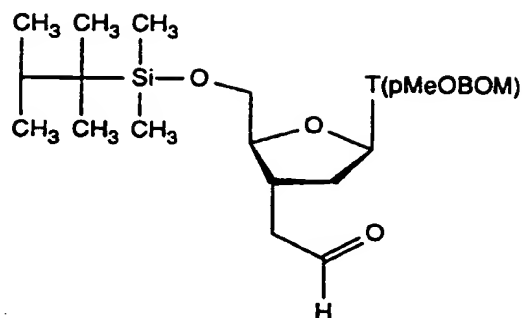
(f) 4.2 g of bromide compound no. 86 (5.7 mmol), 1.8 g of NaI (11.4 mmol) and 3.0 g of triphenylphosphine (11.4 mmol) are dissolved in CH<sub>3</sub>CN and stirred at 65°C for 36 h. The reaction mixture is concentrated and purified by flash chromatography to give compound no. 87.



(compound no. 87)

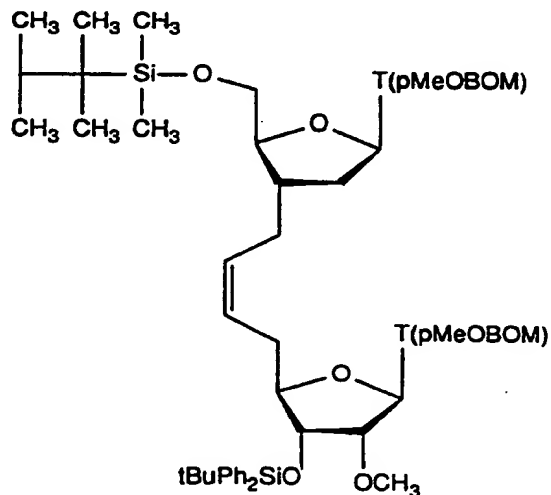
(g) 2.3 g of compound no. 87 (2.45 mmol) are dissolved in 20 ml tetrahydrofuran and cooled to -78°C. 2.7 ml (TMS)<sub>2</sub>NNa (1M solution in tetrahydrofuran, 2.7 mmol) is added to the reaction mixture. After 1 min 1.37 g of aldehyde compound no. 88 (2.45 mmol)

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(compound no. 88)

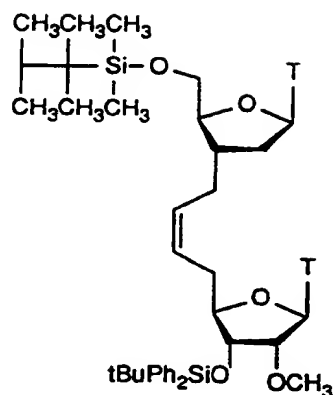
dissolved in 7 ml tetrahydrofuran is added to the reaction mixture and stirring is continued for 1.0 h at -78°C and 0.25 h at 25°C. The reaction is stopped with water and stirred for 0.3 h, diluted with ethylacetate and washed with a saturated aqueous NaCl-solution. The aqueous phase is extracted with ethylacetate (2x), the combined organic layers are dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), concentrated and purified by flash chromatography to give compound no. 89.



(compound no. 89)

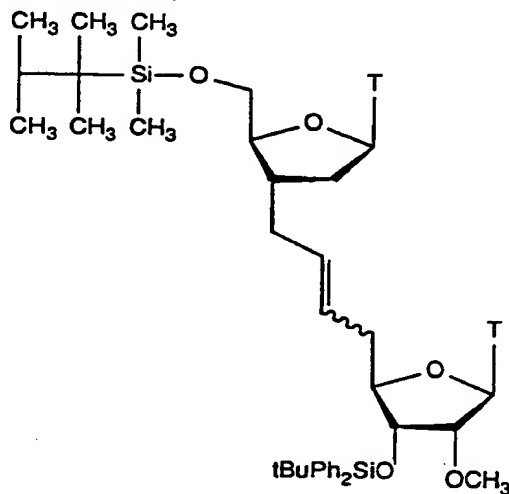
(h) 2.20 g of compound no. 89 (1.83 mmol) are dissolved in 10 ml CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O (20:1). 2.9 g of 1,2-dichloro-4,5-dicyano-3,6-quinone (12.4 mmol) are added in portions and the reaction mixture is stirred for 3.0 h. The reaction mixture is filtered through celite, concentrated and purified by flash chromatography to give compound no. 90.

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(compound no. 90)

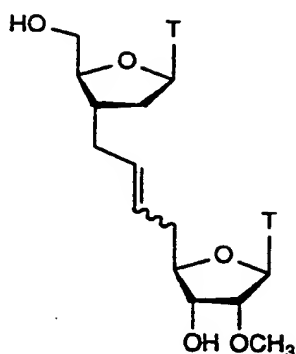
(i) 1.50 g of compound no. 90 (1.67 mmol) are dissolved in 15 ml degassed benzene, treated with 91 mg of thiophenol (0.83 mmol) and 41 mg of azoisobutyronitrile (0.25 mmol) and stirred at 80°C. Additional 91 mg of thiophenol (0.83 mmol) and 41 mg of azoisobutyronitrile (0.25 mmol) are added (5 x in 4 h intervals). The reaction mixture is concentrated and purified by flash chromatography to give compound no. 91 (mixture of trans and cis isomers).



(compound no. 91)

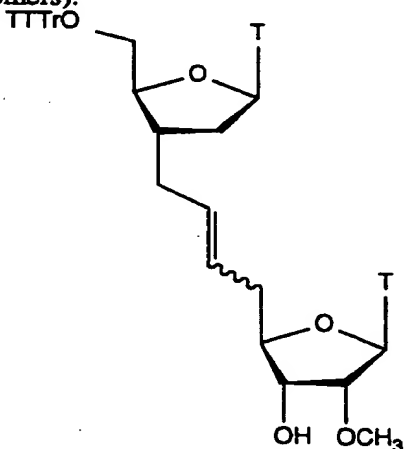
(j) 1.20 g of compound no. 91 (1.33 mmol) are dissolved in 15 ml tetrahydrofuran, treated with n-tetrabutylammonium fluoride (3.1 ml of 1 M solution in tetrahydrofuran, 3.1 mmol), stirred for 16.0 h at 25°C, concentrated and purified by flash chromatography to give diol compound no. 92 (mixture of trans and cis isomers).

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(compound no. 92)

(k) A solution of 600 mg of diol compound no. 92 (1.15 mmol) in 5 ml pyridine is treated with 349 mg of triethylamine (3.45 mmol) and 750 mg of tris(tert-butyl)-trityl-chloride (1.73 mmol). The reaction mixture is stirred at 60°C. After 3.0 h and 6.0 h additional tris(tert-butyl)-trityl-chloride (240 mg, 0.86 mmol and 131 mg, 0.42 mmol) is added to the reaction mixture. After 7 h the reaction mixture is concentrated, coevaporated with toluene (3x) and purified by flash chromatography to give compound no. 93 (mixture of trans and cis isomers).

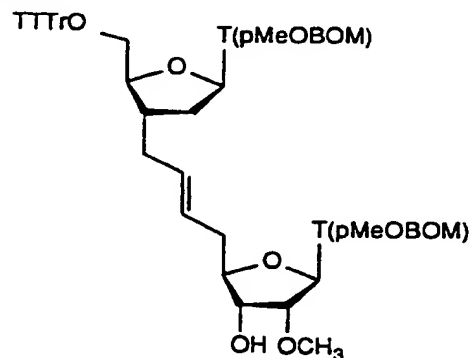


(compound no. 93)

(l) A solution of 950 mg of compound no. 93 (1.02 mmol) in 4 ml dimethylformamide at 0°C is treated with 620 mg of diazabicycloundecen (4.10 mmol) and a solution of 570 mg of p-methoxybenzyloxymethylchloride (3.06 mmol) is added. The reaction mixture is stirred for 3.5 h at 25°C, diluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, washed with an aqueous solution of NaHCO<sub>3</sub> and the aqueous phase is extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2x). The combined organic layers are dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), concentrated and coevaporated with toluene (2x). The crude product is purified by flash chromatography to give a mixture of trans and cis isomers.

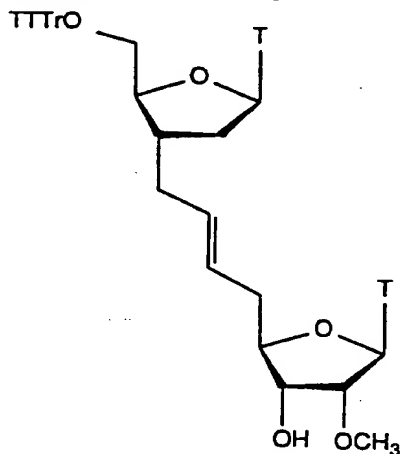
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The trans-isomer is separated from the cis-isomer by flash chromatography ( $\text{AgNO}_3$  impregnated  $\text{SiO}_2$ ). After repeated chromatography compound no. 94 (pure trans-isomer) is obtained.



(compound no. 94)

(m) 340 mg of compound no. 94 (0.276 mmol) are dissolved in 2.8 ml  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and treated with 0.2 ml water and 626 mg of 1,2-dichloro-4,5-dicyano-3,6-quinone (2.76 mmol). The reaction mixture is stirred for 0.7 h at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ , neutralized with 25 drops saturated aqueous  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  solution, filtered through celite, concentrated and purified by flash chromatography to give compound no. 95.



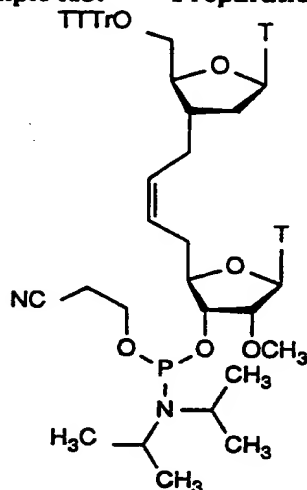
(compound no. 95)

(n) 118 mg of alcohol compound no. 95 (0.127 mmol) and 108.7 mg of di-isopropyl-ammonium tetrazolide (0.635 mmol) are dried for 2 h (HV,  $60^\circ\text{C}$ ), dissolved in 4 ml  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and treated with 114.6 mg of cyanoethoxy-bis-diisopropylamino-phosphine (0.381 mmol). The reaction mixture is stirred for 1.5 h at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ . The reaction is concentrated, dissolved in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and precipitated in cold pentane. The mother liquor is concen-

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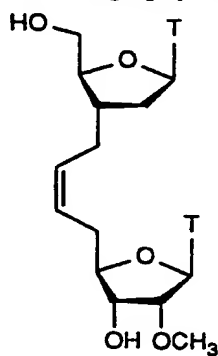
trated and remaining product is precipitated. The precipitates are washed with pentane and purified by flash chromatography to give phosphoramidite compound no. 96 (mixture of diastereomers).

**Example A8: Preparation of compound no. 99**



(compound no. 99)

(a) A solution of 620 mg of compound no. 90 (0.689 mmol) in 3 ml tetrahydrofuran is treated with a solution of *n*-tetrabutylammonium fluoride in tetrahydrofuran (1M, 1.59 ml, 1.59 mmol). The reaction mixture is stirred for 2.0 h at 50°C, concentrated and purified by flash chromatography to give diol compound no. 97.



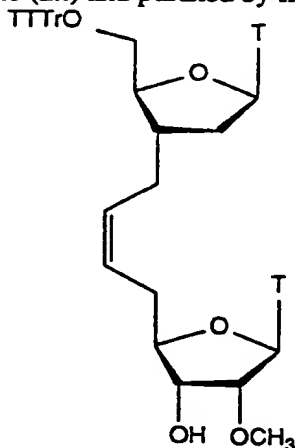
(compound no. 97)

(b) 340 mg of diol compound no. 97 (0.654 mmol) and 439 mg of tris(*tert*-butyl)-trityl-chloride (0.982 mmol) are dried for 4 h (HV, 60°C), dissolved in 2 ml pyridine and treated with 200 mg of triethylamine (1.96 mmol). The reaction mixture is stirred at 50°C for 2.0 h. Additional 440 mg of tris(*tert*-butyl)-trityl-chloride (0.982 mmol) is added, the



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reaction mixture is stirred for another 16 h at 50°C, concentrated, coevaporated with toluene (2x) and purified by flash chromatography to give compound no. 98.



(compound no. 98)

(c) 176 mg of alcohol compound no. 98 (0.189 mmol) and 162 mg of di-isopropyl-ammonium tetrazolide (0.950 mmol) are dried for 2 h (HV, 60°C), dissolved in 4 ml  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and treated with 171 mg of cyanoethoxy-bis-diisopropylamino-phosphine (0.567 mmol). The reaction mixture is stirred for 1.5 h at 25°C, concentrated and purified by flash chromatography. The product containing fractions are dissolved in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and precipitated in cold pentane. The mother liquor is concentrated and remaining product is precipitated. The precipitates are washed with pentane to give phosphoramidite compound no. 99 (mixture of diastereomers).

#### B. Synthesis of oligonucleotides

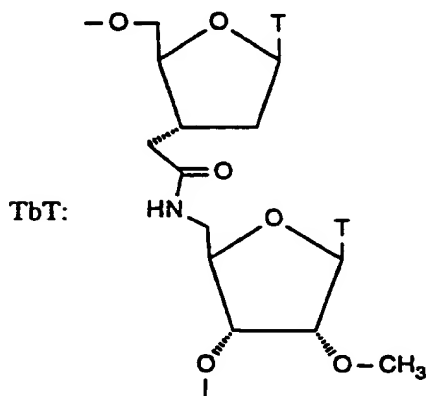
Each oligonucleotide is prepared on an ABI 390 DNA synthesizer using standard phosphoramidite chemistry according to Gait, M.J., *Oligonucleotide Synthesis: A Practical Approach*, IRL Press, Oxford (1984) but with prolonged coupling times (10 min). Dimethoxytrityl oligonucleotides are purified by reverse phase HPLC (column: Nucleosil  $\text{RPC}_{18}$ , 10  $\mu$ , 10 x 250 mm; eluent A: 50 mM triethylammonium acetate (TEAA), pH 7.0; eluent B: 50 mM TEAA, pH 7.0 in 70 % acetonitrile; elution with gradient from 15 % to 45 % B in 45 min). After purification by HPLC the oligodeoxynucleotides are controlled by capillary gel electrophoresis (concentration: 1 OD/ml, injection: 2 kV, 3 sec, separation: 9 kV, capillary: effective length 30 cm, inner diameter 100  $\mu$ m, polyacrylamide 10 % T, buffer: 100 mM  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ , 100 mM Tris, 2 mM EDTA, 7 M urea pH 8.8). The molecular weight of each oligodeoxynucleotide is checked by mass spectroscopy [MALDI-TOF:

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Pieles, U., Zürcher, W., Schär, M., Moser, H., Nucl. Acids Res. 21:3191 (1993)]. The oligodeoxynucleotide is desorbed using 2,4,6-trihydroxyacetophenone as a matrix (detection of negatively charged ions) with diammonium hydrogen citrate as additive (25 mM final concentration).

Oligonucleotides synthesized:

Sequence 1: TpTpTpTbTpCpTpCpTpCpTpCpTpCpT  
 Sequence 2: GpCpGpTbTpTbTpTbTpTbTpTbTpGpCpG  
 Sequence 3: CpGpApCpTpApTpGpCpApTbTpTbTpC



MALDI-TOF M.S. analysis of sequence 1:

calculated: 4416.036 experimental: 4416.9

### C. Properties of oligonucleotides

#### Example C1: Melting points

The thermal denaturation ( $T_m$ ) of DNA/RNA hybrids is performed at 260 nm using a Gilford Response II Spectrophotometer (Ciba-Corning Diagnostics Corp., Oberlin, OH). Absorbance versus temperature profiles are measured at 4  $\mu$ M of each strand in 10 mM phosphate pH 7.0 (Na salts), 100 mM total  $[Na^+]$  (supplemented as NaCl), 0.1 mM EDTA.  $T_m$ 's are obtained from fits of absorbance versus temperature curves to a two-state model with linear slope baselines [Freier, S.M., Alberg, D.D., Turner, D.H., Biopolymers 22:1107-1131 (1982)]. All values are averages of at least three experiments. The absolute experimental error of the  $T_m$  values is  $\pm 0.5^\circ C$ .

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$T_m$  (°C) of the duplex with sequence 1 and the complementary RNA strand:  $T_m = 54.3^\circ\text{C}$

for the wild type (duplex with DNA sequence 1):  $T_m = 52.2^\circ\text{C}$

$\Delta T_m/1$  modification =  $+ 2.1^\circ\text{C}$

**Example C2: Resistance against 3'-Exonucleases**

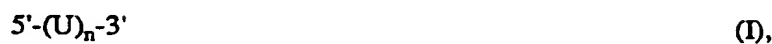
For experimental details see Hoke, G.D., Draper, K., Freier, S.M., Gonzales, C., Driver, V.B., Zounes, M.C., Ecker, D.J., Nucl.Acids Res. 19:5743 (1991).

**Example C3: Biological activity - inhibition of expression of c-raf kinase**

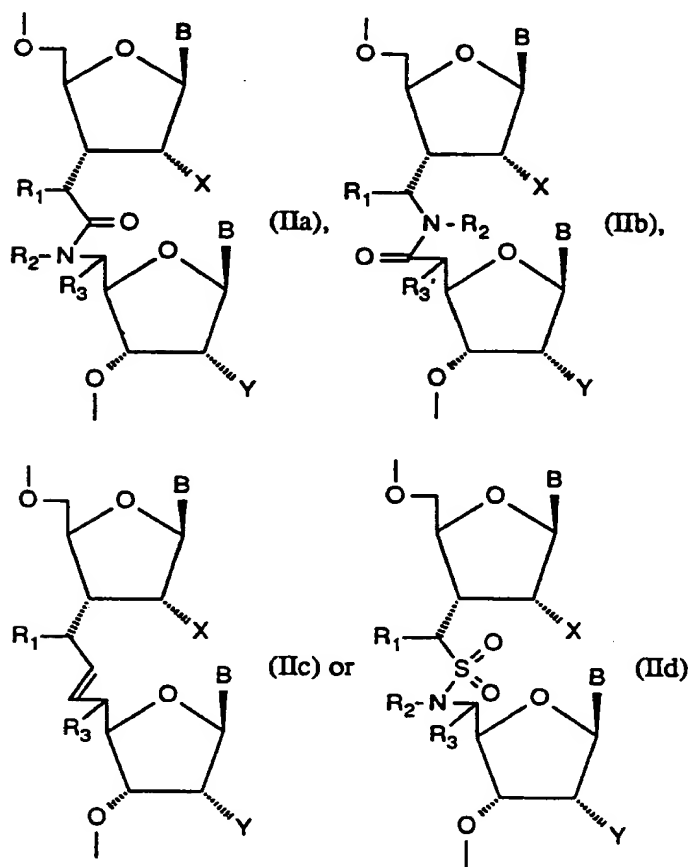
T-24 cells are treated with an unmodified oligonucleotide or an oligonucleotide modified according to the present invention in a serum free optimum medium containing 10  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  lipofectin (the oligonucleotides are applied directly into the medium). After a 4 hours incubation at  $37^\circ\text{C}$  the medium containing the oligonucleotide is replaced by a normal medium free from oligonucleotide (McCoy's medium + 10% FCS). After 24 hours cell RNA is extracted and separated via guanidinium isothiocyanate methodology followed by the determination of c-raf RNA expression using a radiolabelled human c-DNA "probe". C-raf RNA is quantitated using a phospho-imager.

What is claimed is:

1. An oligonucleotide of the formula I



in which U is an identical or different radical of a natural or a synthetic nucleoside and n is a number from 2 to 200 comprising at least one structural unit of two consecutive nucleosides, the structural unit comprising the formula IIa, IIb, IIc or IId



wherein

$R_1$  is H,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkoxy;

$R_2$  is H;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl; phenyl; phenyl substituted with OH, OR'',  $O(CH_2CH_2O)_nR'''$ ,

$C_6$ - $C_{10}$ aryl or  $C_3$ - $C_9$ heteroaryl; an intercalator; amino- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylamino;

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ammonium- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylammonium; amino- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylaminosulfonyl;

$C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylamino- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylaminosulfonyl; or  $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CH_2$ ;

$R_3$  is H or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;

$R_3'$  is H; OH;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl; O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;  $O(CH_2CH_2O)_nR'''$ ;

$R'''$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;

X is H, OH, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,  $-O-(CH_2-CH_2-O)_mH$  or  $-O-CH_2-C(OR)H-CH_2-OH$ ;

Y is H, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,  $-O-(CH_2-CH_2-O)_mH$  or  $-O-CH_2-C(OR)H-CH_2-OH$ ;

R is H or  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ alkyl;

m is an integer from 1 to 4;

n is an integer from 1 to 4 and

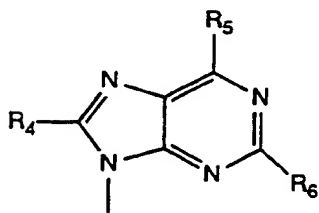
B is a purine or pyrimidine radical or an analogue thereof

with the proviso that either X or Y is H or that X and Y are not identical.

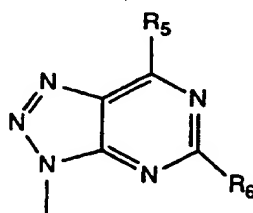
2. The oligonucleotide of claim 1 wherein the intercalator is anthraquinone connected via a linker.

3. The oligonucleotide of claim 2 wherein the linker is a chain of 2 to 7 atoms selected from the group consisting of C, N and O.

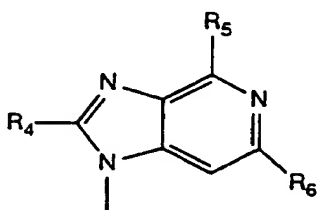
4. The oligonucleotide according to claim 1 in which B as a purine radical or an analogue thereof is a radical of the formula IV, IVa, IVb, IVc, IVd or IVe



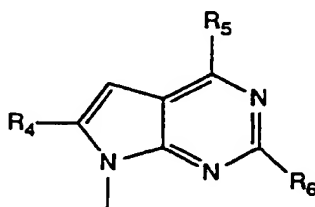
(IV),



(IVa),

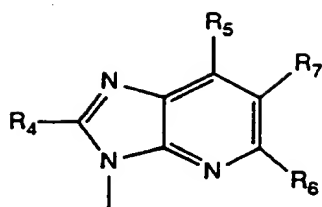


(IVb),

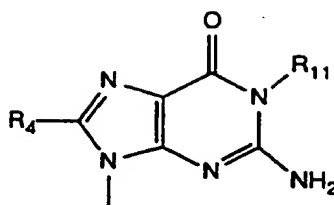


(IVc),

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(IVd),



(IVe),

in which  $R_4$  is H, Cl, Br or OH or -O-alkyl having 1 to 12 C atoms, and  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$  and  $R_7$  independently of one another are H, OH, SH,  $NH_2$ ,  $NHNH_2$ ,  $NHOH$ ,  $NHO$ alkyl having 1 to 12 C atoms,  $-N=CH-N(C_1-C_{12}alkyl)_2$ , F, Cl, Br, alkyl or hydroxyalkyl or aminoalkyl or alkoxy or alkylthio having 1 to 12 C atoms, the hydroxyl and amino groups being unsubstituted or substituted by a protective group, phenyl, benzyl, primary amino having 1 to 20 C atoms or secondary amino having 2 to 30 C atoms, and  $R_{11}$  is H or  $C_1-C_4$ alkyl.

5. The oligonucleotide according to claim 4, in which the protective group for hydroxyl and amino groups is  $C_1-C_8$ acyl.

6. The oligonucleotide according to claim 4, in which the primary amino contains 1 to 12 C atoms and the secondary amino 2 to 12 C atoms.

7. The oligonucleotide according to claim 4, in which the primary amino and secondary amino are radicals of the formula  $R_8R_9N$  in which  $R_8$  is H or, independently, has the meaning of  $R_9$ , and  $R_9$  is  $C_1-C_{20}$ alkyl, -aminoalkyl or -hydroxyalkyl; carboxyalkyl or carbalkoxyalkyl, where the carbalkoxy group contains 2 to 8 C atoms and the alkyl group 1 to 6 C atoms;  $C_2-C_{20}$ alkenyl; phenyl, mono- or di( $C_1-C_4$ alkyl- or alkoxy)phenyl, benzyl, mono- or di( $C_1-C_4$ alkyl- or -alkoxy)benzyl; or 1,2-, 1,3- or 1,4-imidazolyl- $C_1-C_6$ alkyl, or  $R_8$  and  $R_9$  together are tetra- or pentamethylene, 3-oxa-1,5-pentylene,  $-CH_2-NR_{10}-CH_2CH_2-$  or  $-CH_2CH_2-NR_{10}-CH_2CH_2-$ , in which  $R_{10}$  is H or  $C_1-C_4$ alkyl, where the amino group in the aminoalkyl is unsubstituted or substituted by one or two  $C_1-C_4$ alkyl or -hydroxyalkyl groups, and the hydroxyl group in the hydroxyalkyl is free or etherified with  $C_1-C_4$ alkyl.

8. The oligonucleotide according to claim 6, in which the primary amino and secondary amino are methyl-, ethyl-, dimethyl-, diethyl-, allyl-, mono- or di(hydroxyethyl-2-yl)-, phenyl-, benzyl-, acetyl-, isobutyryl- and benzoylamino.

9. The oligonucleotide according to claim 4, in which  $R_4$  in the formulae IV, IVb, IVc,

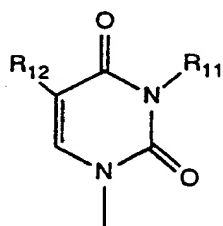
IVd and IVe is hydrogen.

10. The oligonucleotide according to claim 4, in which  $R_7$  in formula IVd is hydrogen.

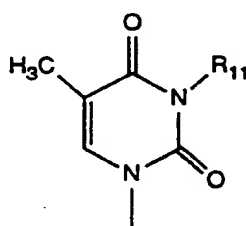
11. The oligonucleotide according to claim 4, in which  $R_5$  and  $R_6$  in the formulae IV, IVa, IVb, IVc, IVd and IVe independently of one another are H, F, Cl, Br, OH, SH,  $NH_2$ , NHOH,  $NHNH_2$ , methylamino, dimethylamino, benzoylamino, methoxy, ethoxy and methylthio.

12. The oligonucleotide according to claim 4, in which B is a purine radical or a radical of a purine analogue from the series consisting of adenine, N-methyladenine, N-benzoyl-adenine, 2-methylthioadenine, 2-aminoadenine, 2-hydroxypurine, 2-amino-6-chloropurine, 2-amino-6-methylthiopurine, guanine and N-isobutyrylguanine.

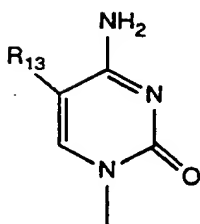
13. The oligonucleotide according to claim 1, in which B as an analogous pyrimidine radical is a uracil, thymine or cytosine radical of the formulae V, Va and Vb



(V),



(Va)



(Vb),

in which  $R_{11}$  is H or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl, and  $R_{12}$  and  $R_{13}$  independently of one another are H, F, Cl, Br, alkyl, propargyl or hydroxyalkyl or aminoalkyl or alkoxy or alkylthio having 1 to 12 C atoms, where the hydroxyl and amino groups are unsubstituted or substituted by a protective group, phenyl, benzyl, primary amino having 1 to 20 C atoms or secondary amino having 2 to 30 C atoms, and the hydrogen atoms of the  $NH_2$  group in formula Vb are unsubstituted or substituted by  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkyl, benzoyl or benzyl, and the dihydro derivatives of the radicals of the formulae V, Va and Vb.

14. The oligonucleotide according to claim 13, in which  $R_{12}$  is H,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkyl or -hydroxyalkyl, F, Cl, Br,  $NH_2$ , benzoylamino, mono- or di- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylamino.
15. The oligonucleotide according to claim 13, in which  $R_{13}$  is H,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkyl or -alkoxy or -hydroxyalkyl, F, Cl, Br,  $NH_2$ , benzoylamino, mono- or di- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylamino.
16. The oligonucleotide according to claim 14, in which  $R_{12}$  is H, F, Cl, Br,  $NH_2$ ,  $NHCH_3$ ,  $N(CH_3)_2$  or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl.
17. The oligonucleotide according to claim 16, in which  $R_{13}$  is H,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,  $NH_2$ ,  $NHCH_3$  or  $(CH_3)_2N$ .
18. The oligonucleotide according to claim 13, wherein  $R_{12}$  and  $R_{13}$  independently from each other are propargyl.
19. The oligonucleotide according to claim 1, in which B as the radical of a pyrimidine analogue is derived from uracil, thymine, cytosine, 5-fluorouracil, 5-chlorouracil, 5-bromouracil, dihydrouracil or 5-methylcytosine.
20. The oligonucleotide according to claim 4 wherein the OH-protecting group is linear or branched  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl,  $C_7$ - $C_{18}$ aralkyl, triphenylsilyl, alkylidiphenylsilyl, dialkylphenylsilyl or trialkylsilyl having 1 to 20 C atoms in the alkyl groups,  $-(C_1-C_8alkyl)_2Si-O-Si(C_1-C_8alkyl)_2-$ ,  $C_2$ - $C_{12}acyl$ ,  $R_{14}-SO_2-$ , in which  $R_{14}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_{12}alkyl$ ,  $C_5$ - or  $C_6$ cycloalkyl, phenyl, benzyl,  $C_1$ - $C_{12}alkylphenyl$ ,  $C_1$ - $C_{12}alkylbenzyl$ , or is  $C_1$ - $C_{12}alkoxycarbonyl$ , phenoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, methylphenoxycarbonyl or methylbenzyloxycarbonyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by F, Cl, Br,  $C_1$ - $C_4alkoxy$ ,  $tri(C_1-C_4alkyl)silyl$  or  $C_1$ - $C_4alkylsulfonyl$ , or 9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl.
21. The oligonucleotide according to claim 20, wherein the OH-protecting group is linear or branched  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,  $C_7$ - $C_{18}$ aralkyl, trialkylsilyl having 1 to 12 C atoms in the alkyl groups,  $-(CH_3)_2Si-O-Si(CH_3)_2-$ ,  $-(i-C_3H_7)_2Si-O-Si(i-C_3H_7)_2-$ ,  $C_2$ - $C_8acyl$ ,  $R_{14}-SO_2-$ , in which  $R_{14}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_6alkyl$ , phenyl, benzyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4alkylphenyl$ ,  $C_1$ - $C_4alkylbenzyl$ , halophenyl or halobenzyl, or is  $C_1$ - $C_8alkoxycarbonyl$ , phenoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl or 9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl.



22. The oligonucleotide according to claim 20, wherein the OH-protecting group is methyl, ethyl, n- or i-propyl, n-, i- or t-butyl; benzyl, methylbenzyl, dimethylbenzyl, methoxybenzyl, dimethoxybenzyl, bromobenzyl; diphenylmethyl, di(methylphenyl)-methyl, di(dimethylphenyl)methyl, di(methoxyphenyl)methyl, di(methoxyphenyl)-(phenyl)methyl, trityl, tri(methylphenyl)methyl, tri(dimethylphenyl)methyl, tri(methoxyphenyl)methyl, tri(dimethoxyphenyl)methyl; trimethylsilyl, triethylsilyl, tri-n-propylsilyl, i-propyldimethylsilyl, t-butyldimethylsilyl, t-butyldiphenylsilyl, n-octyldimethylsilyl, (1,1,2,2-tetramethylethyl)dimethylsilyl,  $-(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Si}-\text{O}-\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2-$ ,  $-(i\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7)_2\text{Si}-\text{O}-\text{Si}(i\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7)_2-$ ; acetyl, propanoyl, butanoyl, pentanoyl, hexanoyl, benzoyl, methylbenzoyl, methoxybenzoyl, chlorobenzoyl or bromobenzoyl; methyl-, ethyl-, propyl-, butyl-, phenyl-, benzyl-, p-bromo-, p-methoxy- or p-methylphenylsulfonyl; methoxy-, ethoxy-, n- or i-propoxy- or n-, i- or t-butoxycarbonyl, or phenoxycarbonyl, benzyl-oxycarbonyl, methyl- or methoxy- or chlorophenoxycarbonyl or -benzyloxycarbonyl or 9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl.
23. The oligonucleotide according to claim 1, comprising at least one structural unit of two consecutive nucleosides, the structural unit comprising the formula IIa or IIc wherein  $R_1$  is H,  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ alkyl or  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ alkoxy;  $R_2$  is H;  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ alkyl; phenyl; phenyl substituted with OH, OR''',  $\text{O}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_n\text{R}'''$ ,  $\text{C}_6$ - $\text{C}_{10}$ aryl or  $\text{C}_3$ - $\text{C}_9$ heteroaryl; an intercalator; amino- $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ alkyl;  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ alkylamino; ammonium- $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ alkyl;  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ alkylammonium; amino- $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ alkylaminosulfonyl;  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ alkylamino- $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ alkylaminosulfonyl or  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2$ ;  $R_3$  is H or  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ alkyl;  $\text{R}'''$  is  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ alkyl; X is H, OH, O- $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ alkyl,  $-\text{O}-(\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{O})_m\text{H}$  or  $-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(\text{OR})\text{H}-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH}$ ; Y is H, O- $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ alkyl,  $-\text{O}-(\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{O})_m\text{H}$  or  $-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(\text{OR})\text{H}-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH}$ ; R is H or  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_{10}$ alkyl; m is an integer from 1 to 4; n is an integer from 1 to 4 and B is a purine or pyrimidine radical or an analogue thereof.
24. The oligonucleotide according to claim 23, wherein  $R_1$  is H or  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ alkyl;  $R_2$  is H;  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ alkyl; phenyl or phenyl substituted with OH, OR''',  $\text{O}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_n\text{R}'''$ ,  $\text{C}_6$ - $\text{C}_{10}$ aryl or  $\text{C}_3$ - $\text{C}_9$ heteroaryl;  $R_3$  is H or  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ alkyl;  $\text{R}'''$  is  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ alkyl; X is H, OH, O- $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ alkyl,  $-\text{O}-(\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{O})_m\text{H}$  or  $-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(\text{OR})\text{H}-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH}$ ; Y is H, O- $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_4$ alkyl,  $-\text{O}-(\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{O})_m\text{H}$  or  $-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(\text{OR})\text{H}-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH}$ ; R is H or  $\text{C}_1$ - $\text{C}_{10}$ alkyl; m is an integer from 1 to 4; n is an integer from 1 to 4 and B is a purine or pyrimidine radical or an analogue thereof.

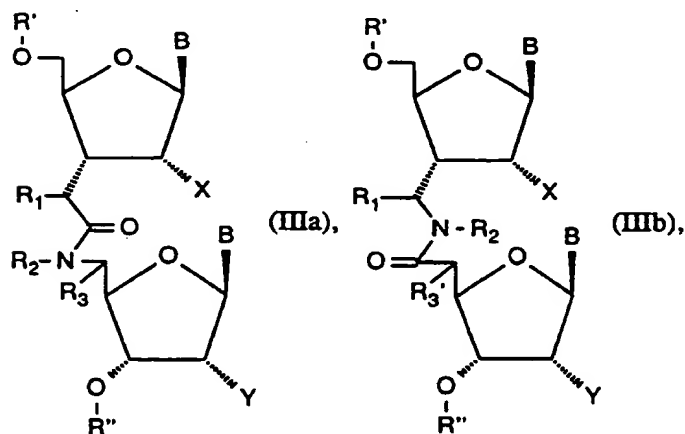
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25. The oligonucleotide according to claim 24, wherein  $R_1$  is H or  $C_1-C_4$ alkyl;  $R_2$  is H;  $C_1-C_4$ alkyl or phenyl;  $R_3$  is H or  $C_1-C_4$ alkyl; X is H, OH,  $O-C_1-C_4$ alkyl,  $-O-(CH_2-CH_2-O)_mH$  or  $-O-CH_2-C(OR)H-CH_2-OH$ ; Y is H,  $O-C_1-C_4$ alkyl,  $-O-(CH_2-CH_2-O)_mH$  or  $-O-CH_2-C(OR)H-CH_2-OH$ ; R is H or  $C_1-C_{10}$ alkyl; m is an integer from 1 to 4; n is an integer from 1 to 4 and B is a purine or pyrimidine radical or an analogue thereof.

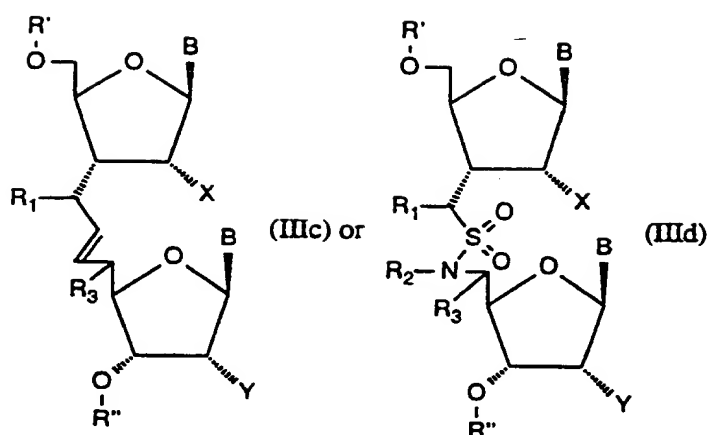
26. The oligonucleotide according to claim 25, wherein  $R_1$  is H or  $C_1-C_4$ alkyl;  $R_2$  is H;  $C_1-C_4$ alkyl or phenyl;  $R_3$  is H or  $C_1-C_4$ alkyl; X is H, OH or  $O-C_1-C_4$ alkyl; Y is H or  $O-C_1-C_4$ alkyl; and B is a purine or pyrimidine radical or an analogue thereof.

27. The oligonucleotide according to claim 26, wherein  $R_1$  is H;  $R_2$  is H or phenyl;  $R_3$  is H or methyl; X is H or  $O-CH_3$ ; Y is H or  $O-CH_3$ ; and B is a pyrimidine radical or an analogue thereof.

28. A nucleotide dimer of the formula IIIa, IIIb, IIIc or IIId



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wherein

$R_1$  is H,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkoxy;

$R_2$  is H;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl; phenyl; phenyl substituted with OH, OR''',  $O(CH_2CH_2O)_nR'''$ ,  $C_6$ - $C_{10}$ aryl or  $C_3$ - $C_9$ heteroaryl; an intercalator; amino- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylamino; ammonium- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylammonium; amino- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylaminosulfonyl;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylamino- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylaminosulfonyl; or  $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CH_2$ ;

$R_3$  is H or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;

$R_3'$  is H; OH;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;  $O$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;  $O(CH_2CH_2O)_nR'''$ ;

$R'$  and  $R''$  are H or an OH-protecting group or  $R''$  is a radical forming a phosphorus-containing nucleotide bridge group;

$R'''$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;

$X$  is H,  $OR_x$ ,  $O$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,  $-O-(CH_2CH_2O)_mH$  or  $-O-CH_2-C(OR)H-CH_2-OR_x$ ;

$Y$  is H,  $O$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,  $-O-(CH_2CH_2O)_mH$  or  $-O-CH_2-C(OR)H-CH_2-OH$ ;

$R$  is H or  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ alkyl;

$R_x$  is H or an OH-protecting group;

$m$  is an integer from 1 to 4;

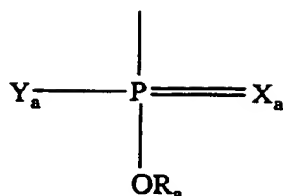
$n$  is an integer from 1 to 4 and

$B$  is a purine or pyrimidine radical or an analogue thereof

with the proviso that either  $X$  or  $Y$  is H or that  $X$  and  $Y$  are not identical.

29. The dimer according to claim 28 wherein the phosphorus-containing nucleotide bridge group is a radical of the formula

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in which  $Y_a$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkyl,  $C_6$ - $C_{12}$ aryl,  $C_7$ - $C_{20}$ aralkyl,  $C_7$ - $C_{20}$ alkaryl,  $-OR_b$ ,  $-SR_b$ ,  $-NH_2$ , primary amino, secondary amino,  $O^{\ominus}M^{\oplus}$  or  $S^{\ominus}M^{\oplus}$ ;  $X_a$  is oxygen or sulfur;  $R_a$  is hydrogen,  $M^{\oplus}$ ,  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_{12}$ alkenyl or  $C_6$ - $C_{12}$ aryl, or the group  $R_aO$  is N-heteroaryl-N-yl having 5 ring members and 1 to 3 N atoms;  $R_b$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkyl or  $C_6$ - $C_{12}$ aryl; and  $M^{\oplus}$  is  $Na^{\oplus}$ ,  $K^{\oplus}$ ,  $Li^{\oplus}$ ,  $NH_4^{\oplus}$  or primary, secondary, tertiary or quaternary ammonium; where alkyl, aryl, aralkyl and alkaryl in  $Y_a$ ,  $R_a$  and  $R_b$  are unsubstituted or substituted by alkoxy, alkylthio, halogen,  $-CN$ ,  $-NO_2$ , phenyl, nitrophenyl or halo-phenyl.

30. The dimer according to claim 28, wherein the bridge group  $R''$  is  $-P(O)O^{\ominus}$ -,  $-P(O)S^{\ominus}$ -,  $-P(S)S^{\ominus}$ -,  $-P(O)R_{16}$ -,  $-P(O)NR_{17}R_{18}$ -, or  $-CH_2$ -, in which  $R_{16}$  is H or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkyl, and  $R_{17}$  and  $R_{18}$  independently of one another have the meaning of  $R_{16}$ .

31. The dimer according to claim 30, wherein the bridge group is  $-P(O)O^{\ominus}$ -,

32. The dimer according to claim 28, comprising the formula IIIa or IIIc, wherein  $R_1$  is H,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkoxy;  $R_2$  is H;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl; phenyl; phenyl substituted with OH,  $OR'''$ ,  $O(CH_2CH_2O)_nR'''$ ,  $C_6$ - $C_{10}$ aryl or  $C_3$ - $C_9$ heteroaryl; an intercalator; amino- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylamino; ammonium- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylammonium; amino- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylaminosulfonyl;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylamino- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylaminosulfonyl or  $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CH_2$ ;  $R_3$  is H or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;  $R'''$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;  $X$  is H,  $OR_x$ ,  $O$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,  $-O-(CH_2-CH_2-O)_mH$  or  $-O-CH_2-C(OR)H-CH_2-OR_x$ ;  $Y$  is H,  $O$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,  $-O-(CH_2-CH_2-O)_mH$  or  $-O-CH_2-C(OR)H-CH_2-OH$ ;  $R$  is H or  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ alkyl;  $R_x$  is H or an OH-protecting group;  $m$  is an integer from 1 to 4;  $n$  is an integer from 1 to 4 and  $B$  is a purine or pyrimidine radical or an analogue thereof.

33. The dimer according to claim 32, wherein  $R_1$  is H or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;  $R_2$  is H;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl; phenyl or phenyl substituted with OH,  $OR'''$ ,  $O(CH_2CH_2O)_nR'''$ ,  $C_6$ - $C_{10}$ aryl or  $C_3$ - $C_9$ heteroaryl;  $R_3$  is H or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;  $R'''$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;  $X$  is H,  $OR_x$ ,  $O$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,  $-O-(CH_2-CH_2-O)_mH$  or  $-O-CH_2-C(OR)H-CH_2-OR_x$ ;  $Y$  is H,  $O$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,

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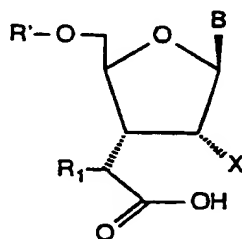
$-\text{O}-(\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{O})_m\text{H}$  or  $-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(\text{OR})\text{H}-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH}$ ; R is H or  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_{10}$ alkyl;  $\text{R}_x$  is H or an OH-protecting group; m is an integer from 1 to 4; n is an integer from 1 to 4 and B is a purine or pyrimidine radical or an analogue thereof.

34. The dimer according to claim 33, wherein  $\text{R}_1$  is H or  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4$ alkyl;  $\text{R}_2$  is H;  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4$ alkyl or phenyl;  $\text{R}_3$  is H or  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4$ alkyl; X is H,  $\text{OR}_x$ ,  $\text{O}-\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4$ alkyl,  $-\text{O}-(\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{O})_m\text{H}$  or  $-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(\text{OR})\text{H}-\text{CH}_2-\text{OR}_x$ ; Y is H,  $\text{O}-\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4$ alkyl,  $-\text{O}-(\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{O})_m\text{H}$  or  $-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(\text{OR})\text{H}-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH}$ ; R is H or  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_{10}$ alkyl;  $\text{R}_x$  is H or an OH-protecting group; m is an integer from 1 to 4; n is an integer from 1 to 4 and B is a purine or pyrimidine radical or an analogue thereof.

35. The dimer according to claim 34, wherein  $\text{R}_1$  is H or  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4$ alkyl;  $\text{R}_2$  is H;  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4$ alkyl or phenyl;  $\text{R}_3$  is H or  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4$ alkyl; X is H,  $\text{OR}_x$  or  $\text{O}-\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4$ alkyl; Y is H or  $\text{O}-\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4$ alkyl;  $\text{R}_x$  is H or an OH-protecting group; and B is a purine or pyrimidine radical or an analogue thereof.

36. The dimer according to claim 35, wherein  $\text{R}_1$  is H;  $\text{R}_2$  is H or phenyl;  $\text{R}_3$  is H or methyl; X is H or  $\text{O}-\text{CH}_3$ ; Y is H or  $\text{O}-\text{CH}_3$ ; and B is a pyrimidine radical or an analogue thereof.

37. A process for the preparation of a dimer according to claim 28 which comprises  
(a) a compound of the formula VI

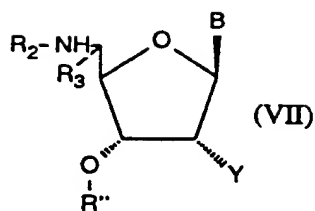


(VI)

wherein  $\text{R}_1$  is H,  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4$ alkyl or  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4$ alkoxy;  $\text{R}'$  is H or an OH-protecting group; X is H,  $\text{OR}_x$ ,  $\text{O}-\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4$ alkyl,  $-\text{O}-(\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{O})_m\text{H}$  or  $-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(\text{OR})\text{H}-\text{CH}_2-\text{OR}_x$ ; R is H or  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_{10}$ alkyl;  $\text{R}_x$  is H or an OH-protecting group and B is a purine or pyrimidine radical or an analogue thereof;

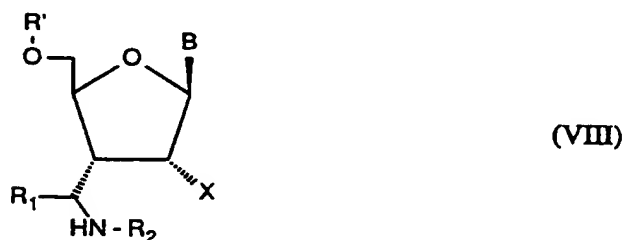
is reacted with a compound of the formula VII

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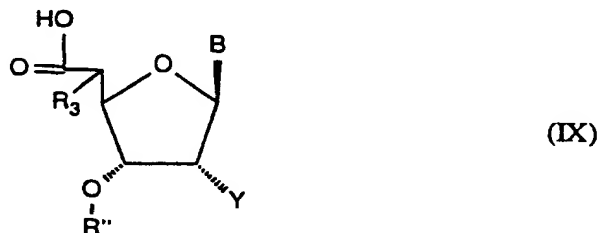


wherein  $R_2$  is H;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl; phenyl; phenyl substituted with OH, OR'',  $O(CH_2CH_2O)_nR'''$ ,  $C_6$ - $C_{10}$ aryl or  $C_3$ - $C_9$ heteroaryl; an intercalator; amino- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylamino; ammonium- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylammonium; amino- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl-aminosulfonyl;  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylamino- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylaminosulfonyl; or  $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CH_2$ ;  $R_3$  is H or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl;  $R''$  is H or an OH-protecting group or a radical forming a phosphorus-containing nucleotide bridge group;  $R'''$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl; Y is H, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,  $-O-(CH_2-CH_2-O)_mH$  or  $-O-CH_2-C(OR)H-CH_2-OH$ ; and B is a purine or pyrimidine radical or an analogue thereof; or

(b) a compound of the formula VIII



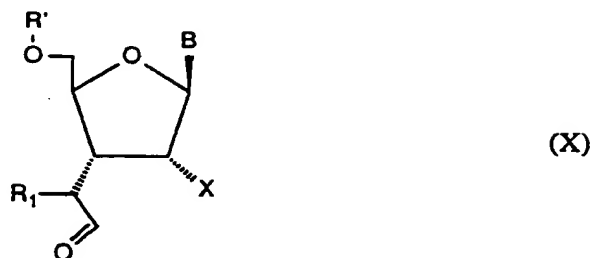
wherein  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R'$ , X and B are as defined above,  
is reacted with a compound of the formula IX



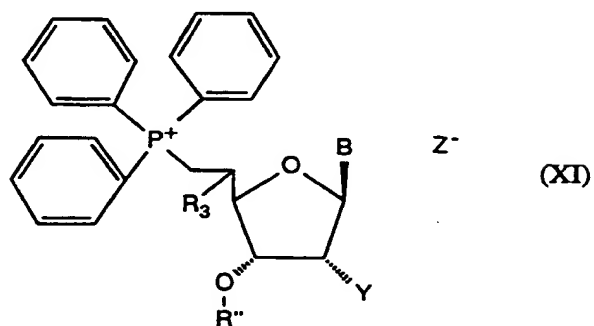
wherein  $R_3$ ,  $R''$ , Y and B are as defined above; or

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(c) a compound of the formula X

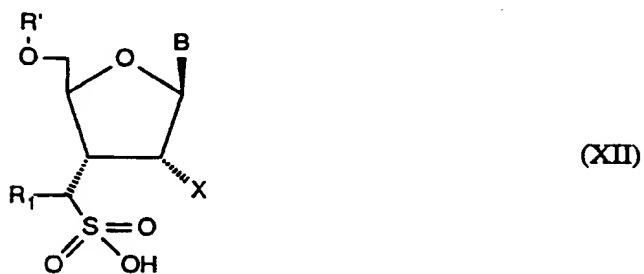


wherein  $R_1$ ,  $R'$ ,  $X$  and  $B$  are as defined above,  
is reacted with a compound of the formula XI



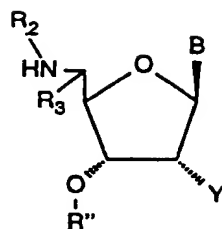
wherein  $R_3$ ,  $R''$ ,  $Y$  and  $B$  are as defined above, and  $Z$  is halogen; or

(d) a compound of the formula XII



wherein  $R_1$ ,  $R'$ ,  $X$  and  $B$  are as defined above,  
is reacted with a compound of the formula XIII

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(XIII)

wherein  $R_2$ ,  $R''$ , Y and B are as defined above.

38. The use of a dimer according to claim 28 for the preparation of oligonucleotides which comprise one or more identical or different dimer units of compounds of the formulae IIIa, IIIb, IIIc and/or IIIa, the oligonucleotides comprising 2 to 200 monomer units.

39. The use according to claim 38 for the preparation of oligonucleotides having 2 to 100 monomer units.

40. The use according to claim 39 for the preparation of oligonucleotides having 2 to 50 monomer units.

41. The use according to claim 40 for the preparation of oligonucleotides having 2 to 20 monomer units.

42. The use of an oligonucleotide according to claim 1 as a diagnostic for the detection of viral infections or genetically related diseases.

43. The oligonucleotide according to claim 1 for use in a therapeutic process for the treatment of diseases in mammals including humans by means of interaction with nucleotide sequences in the body.

44. A pharmaceutical preparation comprising an effective amount of an oligonucleotide according to claim 1 on its own or together with other active ingredients, a pharmaceutical carrier and, if appropriate, excipients.



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No  
PCT/EP 95/00156

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
IPC 6 C07H21/00 A61K31/70 C12Q1/68

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
IPC 6 C07H A61K C12Q

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO-A-92 20823 (ISIS PHARMACEUTICALS INC) 26 November 1992 cited in the application see the whole document ----	1, 28, 37, 38, 43, 44
A	WO-A-92 02534 (STERLING DRUG INC) 20 February 1992 see claims ----	1, 43, 44
X	WO-A-92 05186 (GILEAD SCIENCES ) 2 April 1992 cited in the application see the whole document ----	1, 28, 37, 38, 43, 44
X	WO-A-92 20822 (ISIS PHARMACEUTICALS INC) 26 November 1992 see the whole document -----	1, 43, 44

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

15 June 1995

Date of mailing of the international search report

23.06.95

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
Tel. (+ 31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
Fax (+ 31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

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